The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Germans on the Retreat in the Eastern French Departments.

Garibaldi Again Occupies Dijon and Gray.

The Fire on Fort Avron the Beginning of General Shelling.

Daring Attempt to Assassinate Prim in Madrid.

He Receives Four Wounds and His Adjutant One.

Declaration of Independence by Roumania.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

German Reverses in the Eastern Departments—English Newspaper Correspondents and the German Military Authorities—Evacuation of Dijon and Gray—Garibaldi Once More in Dijon.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—The entire population of the Eastern Departments is fully roused to the emergency of the situation, and assist the troops to the utmost in all battles and skirmishes. The Government is taking measures for the distribution of arms among the people everywhere.

GAMBETTA AT BORDEAUX.

M. GAMBETTA arrived here today, from Lyons.

CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES.

It is asserted that the Prussian authorities, incensed by reports made by correspondents of the English journals with the Prussian armies, have, after treating them very harshly, sent many of them outside the lines of occupation.

THE FRENCH IN DIJON.

Official dispatches just received announce that the Prussians hastily evacuated Dijon at the approach of the French forces. This is the first result of the campaign undertaken in the east by orders of the War Department, and which was hastened by the exertions of M. GAMBETTA at Lyons.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, Dec. 28.—The advanced guard of Gen. GARIBALDI's army entered Dijon this morning.

THE GERMANS RETREATING.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Germans in the Eastern Department are retreating. They have already evacuated the town of Gray, in the valley of the Saone.

German Repulse at Belfort—Evacuation of Dijon by the Prussians—French Prisoners in Germany Conspiring to Revolt.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Strasbourg announces that the Germans had attempted to storm the French fortress of Belfort twice recently. In both cases they were repulsed with considerable loss.

OCCUPATION OF DIJON BY THE FRENCH.

The Germans evacuated Dijon on the approach of the French. The French now hold the city.

FRENCH PRISONERS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—It is stated that the French prisoners confined in the fortresses near the Rhine, conspired to revolt and escape on Christmas Eve, but the project was discovered and defeated.

The Prussian Plan of Bombardment of Paris—Beginning of a General Shelling—Balloon News—Formidable Engines of War—Maison Blanche Taken by the French.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Government organs say that Mont Avron was the first position attacked by the Prussians in order to obtain a stand-point from which to operate against the adjacent outlying forts of Paris.

BEGINNING OF A GENERAL SHELLING.

The *Provincial Correspondence* adds that the bombardment of Mont Avron may be considered as the introduction to the general shelling of Paris, inasmuch as its capture will greatly facilitate operations against the French capital.

FORMIDABLE DEFENSES.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—The following are official dispatches:

LIMOGES, Dec. 27.—A balloon from Paris has landed here and the dispatches thereby received have been forwarded to the Government.

The weather is intensely cold, which prevents all movements of the armies.

LIMOGES, Dec. 28.—The news brought from Paris by balloon mail has been made public. Military operations had been suspended since the 22d inst., in consequence of the intense cold. The population of Paris were full of enthusiasm and confidence over the situation. The French engines of war were daily growing more formidable.

THE AFFAIR AT MAISON BLANCHE.

On Monday the mobilized National Guard dislodged a battalion of Saxons from the park of Maison Blanche.

Seizure of a French Cable in the Thames—Proclamation of Blockade by the Germans—Austrian Railroad Stock in Use in Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An English ship, with French telegraph cable on board, has been seized in the Thames, by the British authorities, on representations made by Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador.

PRUSSIAN BLOCKADE.

A proclamation has been issued by the Prussian Government placing under blockade all the ports of France now occupied, or hereafter captured by the German forces.

AN ICE BLOCKADE.

The harbor of Kiel is closed by ice.

The French Government has sent a formal complaint to the Cabinet of Vienna concerning the employment of the rolling stock of Austrian railways for South German military purposes. The result is the appointment by the authorities of commissioners to inquire into the truth of the charges preferred by France.

Bombardment of Fort Avron—Versailles Under the Guns of the French Batteries—A Determined Defense.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.—Mont Avron is silent today, but the forts in the neighborhood reply to the fire of the German guns.

VERSAILLES THREATENED.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—Advices from Paris state that new fortifications have been completed by the French beyond Mont Valérien, which threw shells beyond Versailles. That city is therefore now considered untenable for the Prussians.

FROM PARIS BY BALLOON.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Advices from Paris by balloon have been received down to 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 27th.

A VIGOROUS DEFENSE.

The citizens and soldiers were in excellent spirits, and were still determined on a vigorous defense.

THE COLD—PREPARING FOR A MOVE.

The intensely cold weather had suspended military operations in good part. Preparations were, however, making on a large scale, and important results were looked for. These preparations had imbued the inhabitants with increased confidence.

DISLODGEMENT OF A SAXON BATTALION.

The Saxon battalion had been dislodged at Maison Blanche.

The French Not Defeated at Pont Noyelles—Heavy German Losses in the North and North-east—18,000 Wounded at Chalons-sur-Marne—Blockade.

LILLE, Dec. 27, via BORDEAUX, Dec. 28.—Official contradiction is given to the dispatches of the Prussians, which falsely represent the battle of Pont Noyelles as a German victory, and claim to have taken some French troops prisoners. Not a single Frenchman was captured.

GERMAN LOSSES.

The Prussians have lost heavily in battle and from sickness in the north and north-east of France. The villages are encumbered with German wounded. Great numbers of the German soldiers are suffering from opthalmia. There are 18,000 sick and wounded Germans at Chalons-sur-Marne.

COMMUNICATION BY SEA.

Communication between Cherbourg and Calais is now carried on by water, the land routes having all been interrupted by the Germans.

The Movement on Havre Renewed—Operations in the North—The Crown Prince and the Duke of Saxony Gone to Manteuffel's Assistance.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Prussians on Wednesday occupied the line between Duclair and Saintpear, and were apparently concentrating their forces behind the town of Bolbec, where an engagement with the French defenders of Havre is imminent.

AID FOR MANTEUFFEL.

It is reported that the Crown Prince and the Duke of Saxony have been sent to Amiens, to assist Gen. MANTEUFFEL. The Germans are now near Cambray. It is said the French Army of the North has left Arras, retreating toward Vitry, and, it was thought, were falling back on their strongholds in the extreme north of France.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

The Prussians have evacuated the left bank of the Seine. There is still a large force at Yvetot.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.—The Prussians on Monday advanced to and occupied Bapaume, fourteen miles south south-east from Arras.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Attempted Assassination of Gen. Prim in the Streets of Madrid—He Receives Four Wounds and His Adjutant One—Mr. Noel the Alleged Brigand's Accomplice.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Last night, as Gen. PRIM was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the street. PRIM was wounded in three places in the left arm and on the right hand. No arrests were made.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The following dispatch, received today from Madrid, gives some further particulars in regard to the attempt to assassinate Gen. PRIM:

MADRID, Dec. 28.—This evening, while Gen. PRIM was proceeding from the Cortes to his residence, some individuals in the Calle Alcala fired into his carriage, wounding both the General and his Adjutant, but not dangerously. No public disturbance was occasioned, as the authorities took prompt measures to prevent an outbreak and arrest the assassins. Great popular indignation is manifested at this dastardly attempt to murder Gen. PRIM, which so happily failed of success.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. NOEL.

The order of accusation against Mr. NOEL for alleged complicity in the massacres committed by the Greek brigands has been countermanded.

One Complication Less—Prussian Apology for the Outrage on British Ships in the Seine—Pecuniary Compensation—Dismissal of the Guilty Officer—Roumania Repudiates the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Earl GRANVILLE has received a dispatch from the Prussian Government at Berlin, apologizing for the outrage on the English vessels in the Seine, and stating that pecuniary indemnity will be given if demanded; and announcing that the military commander who was guilty of the outrage has been court-martialed and dismissed the service.

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Roumanian Government declares its independence, and repudiates the Treaty of 1856.

FRANCE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Paris Press is opposed to the participation of France in the Congress of the Powers on the Eastern question.

The Roumanian Declaration of Independence—Sensation in Constantinople—Von Beust's Note on Luxembourg.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—The declaration of independence of the Danubian Principalities has been announced here, and caused a profound sensation.

LUXEMBOURG.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Baron VON BEUST's reply to Count BISMARCK's circular declaring the neutrality of Luxembourg abrogated, is couched in terms similar to that of Earl GRANVILLE.

Accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—The Eastward-Bound Express Thrown from the Track.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—The eastward-bound night express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, ran off the track this morning, at Sugar Station, seventy-five miles west of here. The express and baggage cars were completely wrecked, and WM. [illegible], of Atchison, Kansas, express agent, was seriously, and the baggage master slightly, hurt. The accident was caused by the sinking of a rail on which the switch rested. The engine ran some thirty yards over frozen ground, and the express car ran into a freight train on the side track and badly injured its engine, leaving hardly a vestige of itself, while the baggage car was hurled down an embankment. The damage to the train is from $25,000 to $30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—The bill recently passed by the Councils, organizing a paid Fire Department, is now a law, having been signed by the Mayor today.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SAN DOMINGO.

Killing Men by Word of Mouth—Imaginary Revolutions—Gold for Customs—The Tacific Ashore—Prospecting for Copper.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Advices from San Domingo to Dec. 20 contain the following news:

Gen. CABRAL was in the neighborhood of San Juan with 800 half-starved men, engaged in spreading false reports of the death of Gen. BAEZ. The stories sent via St. Thomas and Puerto Plata, concerning revolutionary movements, are mere inventions. The Government of San Domingo accepts its notes at the Custom-house at seventy per cent. discount; but a law had been promulgated that duties shall in future be paid in gold. American provisions were plentiful.....The United States steamer *Tacific*, returning from her trip to assist the laying of the Aspinwall cable, ran ashore at the entrance of the harbor of San Domingo with a full head of steam on. It would be necessary to discharge her armament and coals to get her afloat.....Col. O'SULLIVAN had arrived from France, accompanied by an Englishman, for the purpose of making an examination of the copper beds in San Domingo.

CANADA.

Sir John Rose's Business to the United States Private—No Fishery Question.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Ottawa, says: "The statement made by some papers to the effect that Sir JOHN ROSE is about to visit this Continent for the purpose of arranging the fishery question, is incorrect. I am informed on the best authority that he visits the States on private business only, after transacting which he will probably spend a few days among his old friends in Canada."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Young Man Stabbed in a Quarrel—"Red Dick" Found Guilty—A Club Steward at Halifax Stabs Himself—A Widow Killed for Refusing to Marry.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—On Monday evening, NAPOLEON BROWN and FRANK DEAN were riding together on a saddle horse, in Platte County, Missouri, when they quarreled, and DEAN stabbed BROWN, inflicting twenty-one wounds, and killing him. BROWN, who was aged nineteen years, was a son of Judge THOMAS BROWN, of Buchanan County....."Red Dick," who killed young LIKENS, near Leavenworth, Kansas, a short time since, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, at Leavenworth, yesterday.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 29.—FRANK WORRIS, the steward of the "Halifax Club," stabbed himself in four places, and, after bleeding almost to death, threw himself from a window of the third story of the Club-house, and died in a few minutes. He had been disappointed in reference to some occurrence in Prussia.....There is an alarming prevalence of crime here, the offenders being principally juveniles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—At Wheatland, yesterday, a man named PATRICK DOUGHERTY shot a widow named DENNIS, through the heart, because she refused to marry him. The murderer was arrested.

A Son of Davy Crockett Assassinated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—JOHN BELL CROCKETT, the grandson of DAVY CROCKETT, was found, murdered in his trading-boat, at Brody's Landing, five miles above here, yesterday. His head was horribly crushed with an iron bar, and his boat plundered. Evidently the murder was committed with the purpose of robbing him. No clue has been obtained of the murderer.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Depredations of the Apache Indians in Arizona—A Heavy Mining Blast—Sixty Thousand Pounds of Powder Exploded at Once.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The Apache Indians are again active in Arizona, committing many murders and running off large bands of cattle in the neighborhood of Tucson. On the 18th of December a freight train belonging to Messrs. TULLY, OCHOA & DE LONG, en route to Camp Goodwin, was attacked by a large party of Indians thirty miles east of Tucson. After a sharp fight, in which MARTIN RIVERA was killed and two other men of the train wounded, the Indians got away with the oxen. The wounded men were carried to Tucson.....A blast of 60,000 pounds of powder was successfully exploded in Blue Point Gravel Gold Mine this afternoon. A mass of gold-bearing earth, 200 feet square and 75 feet deep, was lifted 20 feet, and completely shattered. This was the greatest mining blast ever fired in California.

THE HUDSON CLOSED.

The River Frozen from Rhinebeck to Albany—Vessels Ice-Bound and Damaged by their Attempts to Proceed—The Way has to be Broken for Them.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Intense cold prevails here, and the water in the Hudson is very low. The river is effectually closed from Albany to Rhinebeck, a distance of sixty miles, with ice six inches thick. At Catskill the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies are preparing to harvest the crop. The steamboat *Connecticut*, in endeavoring to force her way south past Germantown, yesterday, sustained serious damage, her hull being injured, so that it was found necessary to run her on the flats on the West Shore to prevent her from sinking. She is heavily laden with an assorted cargo, which will be forwarded to New-York by the Hudson River Railroad. Gangs of men, with timbers and sheets of iron, have arrived from New-York to repair her injuries. She is now surrounded by huge masses of ice, and will probably remain in her present position until Spring. The steamboat *Norwich* reached here to-night from above. Her Captain states that he ran through six-inch ice for three miles south of Rhinebeck. She is waiting here to break the way through to Rondout for the *Rip Van Winkle*, which vessel is expected from New-York hourly. The thermometer to-night is 10° above zero.

Removal of Settlers from an Indian Reservation in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Fort Scott, Kansas, says: Col. MERRILL received orders from the War Department yesterday, instructing him to remove all the settlers from the Miami Indian Reservation, in this State, at once. There are from 3,000 to 4,000 settlers upon these lands. Paola, a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants, is also on the same land, and must share the same fate. The reservation embraces 70,000 acres of the finest land in Kansas, and much of it is well improved, with good houses, farms and growing orchards. This order, it is alleged, has been secured through fraud and misrepresentation by some members of the "Indian Ring," who are said to be interested in having the settlers removed, in order that they may sell the lands and pocket the proceeds. Col. MERRILL goes up to-night, and will be followed by one company of United States cavalry to-morrow.

Arrest of John H. Surratt for an Unpaid Tobacco License.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—JOHN H. SURRATT delivered his lecture at Concordia Hall, to-night, before about 200 persons. He was afterward arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal on a charge of not having paid his license as a tobacco-dealer in this city two years ago. The arrest was made after the lecture had been delivered, the design being, as alleged by his friends, to prevent his lecturing in Washington to-morrow night, as announced. He was taken before United States Commissioner ROGERS, but waived examination, and gave bail in $2,500 for appearance at the March Term of the United States District Court. SURRATT has been in Baltimore some days.

THE EAST.

Suspension of the American Plow Company at Boston—Compounding Frauds Against the Government—Seizures of Tobacco at Lowell, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—A meeting of the creditors of the American Plow Manufacturing Company, whose suspension is announced, was held today, at which a disposition was manifested in favor of granting an extension of three, six and nine months. The suspension is, in some degree, attributed to the failure of TREADWELL & Co., a large hardware-house of San Francisco. .....The Messrs. BOYCE have settled the late charge of importing lasting under false valuation, by paying the Government something over $15,000, the full appreciation of the goods seized. The United States Internal Revenue officers have recently made several important seizures of tobacco and cigars in Lowell. From one manufactory, 40,000 cigars were seized, and 20,000 from other parties, together with 4,000 or 5,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. Similar seizures have been made in other places in this vicinity.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—WM. H. HILLS, of the firm of HILLS & GOODMAN, shoe-dealers, died this morning, aged thirty-four years. He was one of the Board of Relief of this city, and President of the Beethoven Musical Society.

Steps Taken to Have the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company Declared Bankrupt.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—JAMES ALDEN, of New-York, a creditor of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, has petitioned the United States District Court of Connecticut for an order to show cause why the Company should not be adjudged bankrupt. Judge SHIPMAN has granted the order, and set down the hearing for Jan. 18, in this city.

The Home Insurance Stockholders Investigating their Affairs—The Debts of the Company $800,000 More than its Assets.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Home Insurance Company was held today, and the following facts elicited: That the stock has never been over $800,000, though nominally $1,000,000; that the Company had reported in 1867 funds which they never possessed, and that at the present time the indebtedness exceeds the assets by about $800,000. It was voted that all the agents be notified to stop issuing policies, the order taking effect from the hour of its passage. A committee of five was appointed, with the aid of two lawyers, to investigate the affair and report on Saturday morning, Dec. 31, as a basis for further action.

FIRES.

Narrow Escape of a Family in Philadelphia—Six Homes Destroyed by Incendiaries at Troy—Custom-House Burned in Nova Scotia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Last night the store of A. HOFFMAN, on North Second-street, caught fire. Mrs. HOFFMAN and her three children were rescued by a ladder from the upper part of the house. Mr. HOFFMAN was absent in New-York purchasing goods.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Two incendiary fires at West Troy last evening destroyed property to the value of $10,000. Six families were rendered homeless.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 29.—The Custom-house at Port Hawkesbury has been burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29, via BUFFALO.—The County Court-house at Manchester was destroyed by fire yesterday. The papers and records of the Chancery Court were consumed, but those of the County and Circuit Court were saved.

House of One of the Boston Chickerings Badly Damaged—Flour-Mill Destroyed in Wisconsin.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Fire was discovered this afternoon in the residence of Col. THOMAS E. CHICKERING, of the firm of CHICKERING & Co., piano manufacturers, No. 290 Beacon-street. The damage done to the house and furniture is nearly $12,000. The fire was caused by the overheating of the furnace.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The flour-mill of GEORGE SMITH, at Watertown, Wis., and several thousand bushels of wheat which it contained, were burned last night. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $21,000.

Cattle Disease in Dutchess County—One Thousand Diseased Milch Cows.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Assistant State Cattle Commissioner today reports one thousand head of diseased cattle in Dutchess County, and states that the milk business of the county is seriously endangered.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Dec. 29, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds per sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately).	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Weather on the Top of Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—At 7 P. M. the barometer stood 23.357, being a fall since last report of .367; and the thermometer 1° above zero. Relative humidity, 41-100; wind north; velocity of wind, 54 miles per hour; weather clear all day. The wind has increased since this A. M. from 36 to 54 miles per hour, accompanied by a rapid fall of barometer.

Severe Weather at St. Louis—The Mississippi Ice-bound.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The weather is cold, the mercury being below freezing point. Vehicles of all descriptions are crossing the river on the ice above the bridge piers.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—About four inches of snow have fallen here since last evening. The storm extends over New-England. Appearances indicate a clearing up.

WASHINGTON.

Death of Mrs. Belknap—The Charges against Commissioner Parker—Romance of Lee's Surrender—Comparative Statement of Revenue Receipts—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Mrs. BELKNAP, wife of the Secretary of War, died at 4:30 this afternoon. She had been sinking rapidly for the past forty-eight hours, and her death had been expected almost any hour during that time. Mrs. BELKNAP was a native of Kentucky, having been born near Louisville, in that State, in March, 1839. She was the daughter of the late JOHN TOMLINSON, of Harrsburg, and she was married to Gen. BELKNAP in January, 1868. The disease from which she died was consumption, and was contracted some years ago, though the malady did not show itself in a formidable shape until within three months past. About two months since she gave birth to a fine boy. She recovered from her confinement, only to find herself prostrated by the inroads of the disease which ended her life. It made rapid progress, and some three weeks since her attending physician, Dr. NORRIS, U. S. A., pronounced her beyond recovery. She was entirely conscious up to the moment of death. A few moments previous thereto, she called her husband to her side and requested to be raised up. A few moments later she said, "I am dying," and breathed but once or twice after uttering those words. Her widowed sister, Mrs. BOWERS, has been with her for the last few weeks, and receives the care of the little child. The funeral will take place on Sunday, from St. John's Episcopal Church, and the remains will be deposited in a private vault in Oak Hill Cemetery until Spring. It is probable that this occurrence will alter somewhat the programme for the official receptions on New-Year's day. Mrs. BELKNAP was possessed of a rare degree of personal grace and beauty, and her happy, easy manner, together with her qualities of mind and heart, achieved for her, at the very outset, a degree of personal popularity accorded to but few ladies in Washington society.

APPROPRIATION BILLS READY.

The Committee on Appropriations have four bills ready to report to the House after recess, in addition to those already presented. They are the Indian, Navy, Army, and Consular and Diplomatic Bills. The work is nearly completed on all the other bills except the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill which, as usual, will be delayed till a later day in the session.

CHARGES AGAINST THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Subcommittee which is investigating the charge made against the management of the Indian funds, consists of Representatives SARGENT, LAWRENCE and BECK. Gen. PARKER will not probably return from the council till week after next, and little is known of his defense. His friends believe in his ability to vindicate himself fully. One charge was that certain contracts, in which the prices paid were said to be too high, had not been submitted to the Mission Board, as provided by law. These contracts will be proved to have been made before the law referred to was enacted.

THE TAX ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

The decision in the case of the taxes assessed on Mr. VANDERBILT's railroad, which was to have been made Jan. 1 by the Internal Revenue office, has been postponed by Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS for ten days.

THE ROMANCE OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

The image-breakers having demolished the story of WILLIAM TELL and other like pleasant fictions of the past, have come down to a historical incident of recent date, too recent, in fact, for the truth to be thrust carelessly aside, as thousands of witnesses still live, besides one of the principal actors. The formal arrangement and signature of the terms of Gen. LEE's surrender of his army took place in the front room of Mr. MCLEAN's house in Appomattox Village, and the interview between Gens. GRANT and LEE occupied about two hours. However, a reporter of the *Star* had an interview with a bronze image founder of this city, and the latter is represented as giving Gen. GRANT's "true version" of the surrender. This version has been extensively quoted as true. The story it gives about the tent and the tree certainly never came from Gen. GRANT, for there was not a tent within two miles of the house in which the surrender was made, and the tree mentioned is, doubtless, one that grew near Vicksburg.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

The number of places of observation of the Weather Signal Service is increasing, and has now reached thirty. The usefulness of the signals has been sooner demonstrated than was expected, and many times the cost of establishing the service has already been saved the country. Along the Lakes the officers can now confidently predict the approach and violence of a storm from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of its arrival. The office has evidence that timely warning given of the coming of one of the recent great storms on the Lakes saved property to the value of $1,000,000.

MEMORIALS OF WASHINGTON AND LEE.

Memorial tablets of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the patriot, and Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, the traitor, have been procured by the subscriptions of citizens of Alexandria, and inserted on either side of the chancel in the walk of Christ Church in that city.

ICE ON THE POTOMAC.

The ice on the Potomac is from five to seven inches thick, and the river boats are completely frozen in. An attempt, yesterday, to break through to Alexandria was unsuccessful.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared a comparative statement showing the receipts from the sources of revenue taxable under existing laws for the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and June 30, 1871. Also the aggregate increase, and the increase or decrease from each source:

The receipts from July to October, 1870, were:

From spirits	$15,417,010 59
Tobacco	11,424,259 72
Fermented liquors	2,823,426 75
Incomes	11,172,011 85
Banks and bankers	1,647,188 96
Special taxes	3,587,349 23
Gas	834,033 98
Penalties	271,500 67
Stamps	4,720,710 83
All other sources	6,942,279 49
Total	$60,846,372 35
The receipts from the above sources from July to October, 1869, were	58,643,799 72
Showing an aggregate increase for this year of	$1,202,572 13

The increase this year was:

From spirits	$1,175,389 74
Tobacco	527,627 58
Fermented liquors	455,426 88
Banks and bankers	228,635 76
Penalties	66,504 67
Gas	82,074 81
All other sources	62,613 29
Total	$2,598,267 26

The decrease was:

On incomes	$1,080,224 61
Special taxes	58,687 12
Stamps	257,982 89
Total	$1,396,794 62

The decrease on incomes is only apparent; the annual list was collected earlier in 1870 than in 1869.

ARREST OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

United States Marshal PEARCE, of the Northern District of Mississippi, arrived here today with a warrant for the arrest of GILBERT G. FERRIS, late a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Mississippi. Marshal PEARCE called on Marshal SHARP, of this district, and obtained the services of one of his deputies, who succeeded in arresting FERRIS, and bringing him before Judge CARTTER, who granted a hearing in the case this afternoon. FERRIS is charged with representing himself to be a revenue officer, after he was dismissed the service, and of obtaining money by such representations; also, with embezzling $150 worth of stamps, which belonged to the Government. He was held to bail in $5,000, for appearance to-morrow.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Official Instructions to the Collector at the Port of New-York—Operation of New Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury today issued the following instructions to the Collector of Customs at New-York:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence between this Department and your office relative to the settlement of certain doubtful points arising under the act of July 14, 1870, and the manner in which the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of said act shall be carried into effect, I have to say that upon due consideration of the matter the following instructions are prescribed:

First—The instructions to you of the 2d inst. are hereby modified so as to allow and require the resampling, reweighing, regauging and reclassification of goods, wares and merchandise remaining in public store or bonded warehouse on the 1st of January, 1871, in all cases where the classification is radically changed by the act of July 14, 1870, such as sugar, wines, &c., &c., or the act amendatory thereof approved Dec. 22, 1870. Reclassification will in all cases be made where the original classification is insufficient to determine the correct rates of duties to be paid under the new law. Reweighing and regauging will also be had in all cases where a portion of an importation has been withdrawn upon average qualities prior to Jan. 1, 1871, and such reclassification, reweighing and regauging will be made as soon as practicable after Jan. 1; and the entries be reliquidated accordingly upon your books, so that the exact amount due the United States on each bond may appear.

Second—Goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse on the 1st proximo, which are by the act of July 14, 1870, placed on the free list, will not be charged with duty under the act of March 14, 1866, even though they may have remained in bond beyond one year from the date of importation, as the additional duties imposed by said act of 1866 are to be based upon the new rates of duty prescribed by the act of July 14, 1870; but upon all goods chargeable with duty under said last-named act, and which have remained in bond beyond said year, the additional duty of ten per centum is to be exacted on the withdrawal thereof for consumption.

Third—The ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent. imposed by said act on wines, accrues only on such wines as are valued at over one dollar per gallon.

Fourth—That provision in said act which prescribes that opium prepared for smoking, and other preparations of opium, deposited in bonded warehouse, shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded, applies to opium and preparations thereof remaining in store or bonded warehouse Jan. 1, 1870, as well as to importations made after that date.

Fifth—The repeal by said act of the fifty-sixth section of the act of March 2, 1799, operates to prevent any allowance for leakage and breakage thereunder upon goods of the character mentioned in said section of the act of 1799, remaining in warehouse Jan. 1, 1871, and reliquidations of such entries will be made accordingly.

Sixth—The provision in said act which declares that any liquors containing more than twenty-two per centum of alcohol, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States, is held by this Department to apply only to wines of which original entry is made after the 1st day of January, 1871, and not to wines remaining in warehouse at that date.

Seventh—Your attention is called to the provision in the new tariff which limits the value of the household effects of emigrants or parties returning to the United States, which may be admitted to free entry, to $500, and you will assess and collect duty on any excess beyond that amount.

In case of partial withdrawal upon estimated quantities, duties will be collected at the new rates upon the quantity found by reweighing or regauging to be actually in warehouse on the 1st of January, and at the old rates on the difference between the quantity previously withdrawn, as shown by the records, and that upon which the new rates of duties are paid. In the case of an importation when no withdrawal has been made, and the classification is changed by the new act, duties will be collected at the new rates on the quantity actually in warehouse, as shown by the weighing, &c., and at the old rates on any deficiency which may exist between the quantity originally entered and that in warehouse Jan. 1, 1871. This course is rendered necessary by the fourth section of the act of March 28, 1854. In the case, say of an importation of coffee, when the duty is reduced two cents per pound by the new tariff, and no withdrawal has been made, no reweighing will be had, but the quantity upon which the duties are to be reduced is that shown in the original return of the weigher.

Eighth—Parties entitled to refundment or abatement of duties on goods in bonded warehouse Jan. 1, 1871, under the twenty-sixth section of the act of July 14, 1870, will be required to make written application therefor to the Collector, in duplicate, one copy to be filed in the Collector's office, and the other in the Naval office, setting forth: First, the name of the importer and importing vessel, date of arrival and number of warehouse bonds. Second—Marks and numbers and description of packages remaining in warehouse on which duties have been paid, with amount of such payment. Third—Marks, numbers and description of packages in warehouse for which withdrawals have been passed, but duties not paid, with the amount of duties computed on such withdrawal. Fourth—Marks, numbers and description of packages for which no withdrawals have been passed. Fifth—On teas remaining in warehouse, as above, the number and description of packages in each chop must be designated. Sixth—On sugars and all merchandise in warehouse the classification of which is changed by the act of July 14, 1870, the original classification must also be designated. Seventh—In cases where damage has been allowed, the statement must indicate whether the damage was allowed upon goods remaining in warehouse Jan. 1, 1871, or upon goods withdrawn before that date. When damage allowed has been made upon any importation, and a portion only of the goods remains in warehouse, the importer will include in the statement before mentioned an exhibit showing what portions of the goods upon which such damage was allowed was withdrawn prior to Jan. 1, 1871, and what portion remains in warehouse on that day; and if such statement shall be found correct, the damage allowance will be apportioned upon the rates of duties in force at the time of the separate withdrawal. Refundment under the said act of duty paid on goods will be made by forwarding to the Department the usual certified statement in each case, and settlement of the same by the accounting officers. To secure uniformity in carrying said law into effect, a copy of this letter will be sent to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports.

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed.) GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

The Fishery Troubles—List of American Vessels Seized by the Canadians.

The Montreal *Gazette* quotes from a pamphlet by a Canadian reviewing President GRANT's position respecting the fisheries, the following:

MEMORANDUM OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS SEIZED BY THE IMPERIAL AND CANADIAN CRUISERS DURING 1870, FOR UNLAWFUL FISHING, &C.:

Wampatuck—Seized 27th June, 1870, at Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia; actively fishing close in shore. Captain of vessel admitted having caught fish within the prohibited limits during that day, and that he was aware he was fishing illegally.

J. H. Nickerson—Seized 28th June, 1870, at Ingonish Island, Nova Scotia, actually fishing inside the island, within a mile distant from shore. Had been previously warned three times, on the 25th, 26th and 27th June, before fishing, with notice that vessel would be seized. Captain was personally informed that he had already violated the law by remaining in shore without cause, and was supplied with a copy of Mr. BOUTWELL's circular to American fishermen.

G. Marshall—Seized 21st July, 1870, at Sandy Beach, inside Gaspé Bay, Quebec; actually fishing, and drawing seine ashore. Previously boarded and warned.

Albert—Seized 20th August, 1870, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; violation of Merchant Shipping act. Owner, master and crew, by their own plea, own to knowledge of offense.

Clara F. Friend—Seized at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, actually fishing within three miles of shore. Previously warned. Rescued by crew and recaptured.

NOTE.—The three seizures last above-named were made by Her Majesty's cruisers.

Lettie—Seized 18th August, 1870, inside Gaspé Bay; actually fishing, and having fished for seven days previously within prohibited limits. Had been previously boarded and warned.

Lizzie A. Tarr—Seized 27th August, 1870, at Seven Island, Quebec, about 100 miles inside of the mouth of the River St. Lawrence; actively fishing one-quarter of a mile from shore. Master was aware that the vessel was trespassing. Owner subsequently pleaded for release, on the ground that he had specially directed said master not to go and fish at that place according to his expressed intention, because he would thereby expose said owner's property to seizure. Master and crew fishing on shares with owner.

A. H. Wonson—Seized 3d September, 1870, near Broad Cove, Sea Wolf Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; actively fishing between island and mainland, distant about one mile and a half from either shore. Previously boarded and warned.

A. J. Franklin—Seized 15th October, 1870, at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, having fished within prohibited limits. Previously warned on the 7th of October. Captain strongly denied having fished, and though boarding officer felt satisfied that trespass had been committed, he desisted for the time being from seizing on such assurance. Afterward, proof of actual and extensive fishing within the prohibited limits during 10th and 11th was obtained, and the seizure effected on the 15th October.

Granada—Seized 26th October, 1870, at Port Hood, N. B. Smuggling.

Romp—Seized 5th November, 1870, at Back Bay, N. B., having fished at Grand Manan Island, N. B., within prohibited limits. Master acknowledged being aware of the illegality of such fishing.

White Fawn—Seized 29th November, 1870, at Head Harbor, Campo Bello, N. B.; preparing to fish.

THE FRENCH DEMONSTRATION.

Immense Mass-Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Addresses of Gen. Bartlett, John Mitchel, Sidney Sullivan and Others.

The demonstration at the Cooper Institute, last night, under the auspices of the French Central Club, in behalf of Republican France, was an immense affair.

Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the proceedings, the large hall was filled to overflowing with an audience of many Frenchmen, more Americans, and still more Irishmen. The members of the French Central Club acted as a Committee of Arrangements. They were decorated with badges bearing the national colors. The meeting was called to order by Mr. LEGRAND, President of the French Central Club, who called Gen. BARTLETT, United States Minister to Sweden, to the chair.

The Chairman briefly addressed the assemblage, remarking that he expected a display of earnest sympathy with the blood-baptized Republic, and it might be that in this tremendous war against the young Republic some of us might lift our arms in its defense.

Mr. HART JACKSON was appointed Secretary, and read the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically approved:

Resolved, That while we deplore and condemn the war of rivalry and of ambition begun by the Emperor NAPOLEON upon Germany, for the purpose of fastening his dynasty upon France, we not less earnestly deplore and condemn the war of vengeance and of conquest upon France by the Emperor FREDERICK WILLIAM, for the purpose of fastening his dynasty upon Germany.

Resolved, That the armed people of France fighting today for self-government as for the inviolability of their national life, deserve the full, hearty and unqualified sympathies of freemen of every land.

Resolved, That with LIEBKNECHT, BEBEL, and their Democratic associates in the Parliament of North Germany, we denounce as hypocritical falsehood the assertion that France has no government with which Germany can treat, believing with those brave German Democrats, both that no Government supported by the people could possibly achieve what the Republican Government has achieved since the disaster of Sedan, and that what the Republican Government of France has achieved, no monarchical Government in Europe would have attempted.

Resolved, That in the ignominious downfall of the Napoleonic Empire, we hail the extinction of personal government in France, and that in the triumph of the French Republic we see the sure hope of the extinction of personal government throughout Europe.

Mr. BEYER was next introduced. He said that in expressing his belief, that France would succeed in establishing self-government, he would draw the sympathy of all, not only of Frenchmen and Americans, but also of the Germans themselves, that class of population being intelligent and tolerant enough to realize the situation. It was not for the considerations of well-being that they left their native country, but it was on the principle of self-government, which they could not carry out at home. This was a struggle between arbitrary power on one hand and freedom and self-government on the other. When this war would end, he would not discuss to-night, but he believed that the France of the future would be a Republic with a Government which will be an example to other nations—that the Government which they will set up will be one that will have the fruit of its strength, that belongs to their soil, and she will have the strength to hold them, to taste the fruit. And France regenerated will present to Europe a spectacle which it before has never seen, and she asserts that after this it is the people's destiny to govern itself, and it will kindle a fire that in the end will kindle the pinions of the Prussians. It is my firm belief, he continued, that France will obtain a stable democracy. Why, the father of American democracy was the son of French democracy. Her education, her traditions are Republican, almost a century old. France has another important condition in the trial. France is more homogeneous in her people than any other. Her territory is limited, but it holds forty millions of people, and has room for more. She has attained what she never before had. Whatever she lost during the Imperial régime, she gained in her material resources. There are more people in France who live in their own houses, and cultivate their own soil, than in any other country. France has more accumulated wealth than any other country by the wonderful development of her resources. Besides these, she has other resources. You say that nation can be wiped out. Why, that process has not been discovered by which a nation of forty millions of people can be annihilated. [Enthusiastic applause. Voices, "Never! never!"] France must surrender! [Voices, "Never!"] Why, I told you that awhile ago. [Laughter.] They will erect their temple of freedom above the rugged and ridden rocks. France incapable of self-government! France cannot be a republic! France is a Republic! [Great applause.]

The next speaker introduced was Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, who met with a most enthusiastic reception. The speaker addressed the audience as Frenchmen, Americans and Irishmen, and argued that an Irishman had as fully a right to address this patriotic assembly in behalf of struggling France as anyone else. [Cheers.] It was not only for the precious blood his people had shed for France that he sympathized with her cause, for Ireland had lost no less than four hundred thousand men, during the past hundred years, fallen on behalf of France. It was because France stands up today in Europe as the champion of a great principle, that principle being the right of self-government. [Applause.] The speaker then proceeded to ridicule and caricature BISMARCK, whom he denounced as a "vassal" of King WILLIAM. [Laughter.] The Prussians say they have conquered France. It is not over yet, but they say that in advance, and that they are to annex Alsace and Lorraine to plant their feudal system.

Mr. SIDNEY SULLIVAN was the next speaker, who, after some brief remarks on the prospects of the French Republic, was followed by Mr. DRURY, whose appearance was greeted with demonstrations of the utmost enthusiasm. The firm establishment of the French Republic, he argued, signified the establishment of republicanism all over Europe, and the Germans, he said, will be as republican as we are. But we have to get an opportunity for them to come out. At this stage of the speaker's remarks, when he alluded in a depreciatory manner to King WILLIAM, a slight disturbance occurred, occasioning some excitement, which, however, soon was allayed. Kings, he proceeded to say, have not done any good on earth, and they will have to go. We look upon this war as something which it is necessary for us to go through, to purge society of aristocracy and Kings, who are robbers and thieves. [Applause.] We don't want Kings and Emperors to keep a lot of other men in idleness, to cut our throats. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN MULLALY was the next speaker. He said that in less than two months a million and a half of Frenchmen would be in arms, to drive the Prussians across the historical Rhine. When the speaker concluded, loud calls were made for RICHARD O'GORMAN, who, however, it was announced by the Chairman, was not present, and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the French Republic.

Vessels Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—The unknown vessel heretofore reported ashore at Smith's Island was the schooner *John Dailey*. She was gotten off by the wreckers, and arrived here this morning with the loss of her deck-load. A heavy snow-storm prevails here.....The schooner *Mary & Eliza*, from Baltimore for Boston, loaded with coal and pig-iron, is ashore and full of water on Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Institute.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Institute held its annual meeting yesterday at Camden. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE was chosen President, after which the Association was regularly opened with prayer, and an address by the President on "The Relations of the Teacher to the Scholar." A general discussion followed upon the various topics brought forward in the address.

The question of "compulsory education" was then argued at some length. Prof. APGAR, State School Superintendent, stated that only about sixty-five per cent. of the children of the State were in attendance upon schools of all kinds. He advocated a law compelling the attendance of all children of a certain age, as a necessity and a measure which in any event must be brought about at an early date.

The meeting will be continued today, and a number of interesting questions will be discussed.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Desperate Condition of the Spanish Finances—Preparations for the Reception of the New King—A General Rising Threatened—The Ministerial Organ in New-York—American Claims Against Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870.

The *Gazette* of Dec. 3 publishes the nomination of M. MORET as Minister of Finance in place of M. FIGUEROLA, whose resignation is accepted. This decision proves that the financial plan of M. FIGUEROLA has not met with the approbation of the Cabinet, and that that of his successor is deemed more practicable. This news has produced considerable excitement on the Bourse and among the holders of Spanish securities. Upon these latter there has been a consequent fall of 70 centimes. I shall give you the cause of it; it is a serious one from whatever point of view you may regard it.

M. MORET'S FINANCIAL PLAN.

The financial plan of M. MORET consists of the emission of a fresh loan of 600,000,000 of reals, and if he fails in his efforts to effect that, of proposing a law to the Cortes, on its assembling at the end of the month, giving him authority either to adjourn for a certain period the payment of the rentes due by the State, or the reduction of these rentes, and of the salaries of all employes of the Government, thirty-three per cent. The inevitable and logical result of this would be, supposing the law to pass, to reduce the value of the three per cents. to two per cent., and from the moment of its passing, the consolidated three per cents., which at present are at twenty-six, would immediately fall to 17.30 per cent., making a probable reduction of 9.70 per cent. Certain well-informed persons affirm that the Cortes, seeing the budget of 1869 exhibit a deficiency of nearly 1,100,000,000 of reals, and that of 1870 another, amounting to between six and seven hundred millions, have arrived at the conclusion that Spain can no longer pursue a regular course in her finances, and that she must, *nolens volens*, resort to a suspension of payment or the reduction of the debt by at least thirty-three per cent., for she has got to pay annually 1,400,000,000 to provide for the interest of her acknowledged debts by the aid of an annual budget of 1,900,000,000. She owes twenty-eight milliards of reals, and she possesses two milliards, including the woods of the State which are valued at four hundred millions. M. MORET keeps the Ministry of the colonies until the nomination of his successor, who has not been appointed as yet. It is a matter of notoriety that M. MORET has been long anxious to quit the Colonial Department. You are, no doubt, aware that the Cortes has passed a law, which, without proclaiming the complete emancipation of the negro in the Antilles, may be regarded as an approach to a measure demanded by the humane sentiment of both America and Europe. Notwithstanding the orders issued by the Minister of the Colonies, enjoining the Governor-General of Cuba to execute the provisions of the law in the largest sense, the rich proprietors of slaves in Cuba have managed either to elude or nullify its provisions in regard to the majority of the slaves who were to have been liberated under its provisions. Will the clamors raised by the creditors of the State and the holders of the securities prevent the Cortes approving of M. MORET's financial plan? This is a question to which no satisfactory reply can be given as yet. It is greatly to be feared that in this grave question, as in all those which have occupied the attention of that body, the influence of Gen. PRIM will obtain the approval of a law which, it cannot be contested, will inflict deep injury on the national credit. I do not desire to exercise a discouraging influence over the foreign holders of Spanish securities, but as a faithful and well-informed chronicler of events, I must not conceal from them the fact, that the present financial crisis is of the most serious character, and that no one, not even the new Minister of Finance himself, can tell what will result from it. The Ministerial journals have announced that a rich German banker who opens his purse freely to all distressed Governments, has consented to advance 500,000,000 reals, or about £5,000,000 sterling. I know from the representative of this house in Madrid that this statement is entirely unfounded, and that it will not advance a single real. Such, at least, is the reply which I had from him on the subject last evening. I shall take care to keep you *au courant* of this all vital question, the solution of which will exercise a more important influence on the results of the revolution than most people think.

THE NEW MONARCH.

Of the twenty-four Deputies whom Señor TORILLA took with him to Florence, he has left twelve there to accompany the future King to Spain. The other twelve have returned with him. It is believed here that the royal intruder (for he is certainly not the elect of the nation) will not come to Madrid before the 15th of January, by which time the Cortes will have voted the Civil List and the expenses of the coronation. The Ministry had the municipality of Carthagena sounded in regard to the reception they might be disposed to offer his youthful Majesty. It was desired by the Government that grand fêtes should be offered him in that city on his arrival. The Municipality replied that it would not vote a real for fêtes at which it could not conscientiously assist. All its sympathies are for the Republic. It is believed that the Government will not dare to disembark the young monarch at Barcelona, Valencia, Cadiz, Malaga, or Seville, where the Republicans are in the ascendant. It is, therefore, probable, that he will come here by land, and that he will travel by night in order to avoid hostile demonstrations. The Duc D'AOSTA is not as yet King of Spain, for he has not taken the oath to the Constitution. When he finds the Spanish people generally testifying their aversion to him by armed risings, he will, no doubt, repent his having accepted the offer of the Crown by a purchased majority of the Cortes.

THE MINISTERIAL ORGAN IN NEW-YORK.

A Spanish journal, published in New-York, received a short time since a telegraphic dispatch, in which there are as many misstatements as words. This will not surprise you when you learn that the journal in question receives its correspondence and dispatches direct from the Ministry of the Interior here, with strict orders to publish them. Contrary to the allegations of the dispatches thus published, I maintain,

First—That the Deputies did not utter a single *vivâ* in favor of the new monarch on the evening of the 17th November.

Second—That it is contrary to the truth to assert that on the same evening, (17th,) Señor ZORRILLA appeared in the balcony of the Legislative Palace, and that the people applauded him enthusiastically when he announced the result of the vote.

Third—That it is equally inexact to assert that the Ministers were applauded on their leaving the Legislative Palace.

The correspondent of the *Cronista*, of New-York, dreamed all that he has written; if he did not dream it, he did worse—he invented it. I was present, and can speak from ocular observation. Gen. PRIM left by the door at the opposite side of the Palace to that by which all the Deputies took their departure. He was quite alone, and he drove to his residence in a fiacre to escape observation. His colleagues of the Administration adopted the same precaution.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST CUBA.

The Ministry is greatly troubled by the telegraphic dispatch received from Washington, announcing that if the Spanish Government refuses to appoint a mixed Commission charged to decide on the justice of the claims preferred by the Americans who have been victimized by the authorities of Cuba, the President of the United States will ask Congress to come to a prompt decision upon the subject. The Ministerial journals have received orders to plead "extenuating circumstances." They are instructed to try and prove that the majority of the Americans who complain of vexatious proceedings against them or of the sequestration of their property, have no claim to be indemnified, seeing that they were either insurgents or accomplices of the insurrection. They add that the Government of Washington cannot seek to protect the latter without abandoning the line of strict neutrality which it promised to observe. All this is only part and parcel of the same system of chicanery and postponement which forms a cardinal element of Spanish policy. The Spanish Government here and the authorities of Cuba have always their hands open to take, but when it becomes a question of returning what has been improperly seized they give in place of money reasons which will not bear examination.

THE HAKER CASE.

It is more than three years since the Spanish Government took possession of the estate of the children of Mrs. HAKER, a widow lady of Louisiana, and notwithstanding the judgment of the Superior Tribunal of War and Marine, which condemned the Government to restore the millions of which it obtained possession by unjustly seizing and selling the property of the husband of Mrs. HAKER, the latter persists in retaining the property of the heirs. Nothing can be more scandalous. Twelve American citizens of New-Orleans are interested in this important suit, in which right and justice are entirely set at defiance by the Spanish Government.

INTRIGUE AGAINST SERRANO.

M. OLOZAGA is seeking every opportunity in his power to make his peace with Gen. PRIM and M. SAGASTA. He was charged by PRIM to propose to the Regent the Viceroyalty of Cuba, with an annual salary of one hundred thousand dollars, but the Regent, getting wind of the intrigue to send him to a distance, replied that he was too old to take the risk of a long sea voyage, and that, moreover, he had it still in his power to render great services to Spain. PRIM was greatly put out by this refusal, and the vexation occasioned by it has been increased by a dispatch in which Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS, his great political enemy, announces to him that he handed over the supreme command of the Island of Cuba, on the 3d inst., to Gen. VALMASEDA, and that he would embark immediately for the Peninsula.

OUTSIDE PARIS.

Disagreement as to the Bombardment.

The London *Times* correspondent at Berlin says it is asserted on what he has reason to believe good authority, that from the outset the Royal Head-quarters were not agreed on the subject of the bombardment of Paris: "Gen. Count MOLTKE, as well as Gen. VON BLUMENTHAL, the chief of the Crown Prince's Staff, and Col. RIEFF, the commander of the siege artillery, from the very first looked with diffidence upon the arduous undertaking of reducing such a fortress by powder and shot. They certainly thought the thing practicable, but long and difficult, and, knowing Paris to be but scantily provided, preferred the safer and less sanguinary method of starving it out. Their arguments were opposed by Count BISMARCK and Gen. VON ROON, the Minister of War, urging the propriety of an attack, were it only to hasten the effect of hunger, produce a strong impression upon the inhabitants, and dispel the dreams of inviolability fostered by the tirades of a VICTOR HUGO and his friends. According as the one or the other opinion prevailed the language of official organs varied, until at last it ceased altogether. The last decision was a sort of compromise between the two opposing opinions, but it is of course more than any one can tell whether events have not caused it to be again superseded." The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following from Brussels, dated Dec. 11: "A trusty messenger has just come from Versailles, and has brought intelligence of the latest aspect of affairs at head-quarters. Count NOSTITZ was the officer who carried the dispatch to Gen. TROCHU on the 6th inst., with a flag of truce. The dispatch did not contain a formal summons to surrender, but put the whole case, as affecting the military operations in the field, very strongly. The batteries are completed, and are furnished with traverses, shields, and everything necessary to receive 300 siege pieces. One night was calculated as sufficient time to transport these heavy guns from the parks at Villa Coublay and Sevres to their respective positions, to mount them, and to unmask the batteries. Within a week, it was asserted on the 8th, a concentrated fire was to be opened from eighty batteries on the forts and on Paris itself. The prospect is looked upon as very serious. The King himself comes regretfully to this conclusion, but, it is said, he is forced to consider his soldiers, who begin to complain that the Parisians are being spared at their expense, and urge him to put an end to an unbearable period of suspense. His Majesty also feels that it is a greater cruelty to starve a couple of hundred thousand non-combatants than to kill a certain number by shelling the city. He is, again, much irritated by the folly of the Parisians in holding out when their last hope of relief from the forces in the field is destroyed—the more so as Gen. TROCHU himself declared publicly some time ago that 'Paris could not protract her resistance unless the provinces came to her aid.' In the next place he is constantly being urged to take extreme measures by those upon whose judgment he places the greatest reliance. Despite these facts, His Majesty has held out until now, but he is believed to be yielding. His sister's death deeply affected him. The Crown Prince, who broke the news, has taken precautions that the telegram announcing the royal lady's decease, which had been expected for several days, should not reach the King by any other hands than his own. The interview between the King and Crown Prince took place on the morning of the 7th, at 8 o'clock. No one was present beside the father and son."

Seeking Food on the Battle-Field—The Need of Fuel.

The *Times* correspondent at Versailles, in a letter of the 7th, says: "A calm after the storm. The snow falling softly. Not a sound in the broad avenues of the City of Versailles. The wagons and carts of many convoys passing along the paved streets make no noise on the stones. The forts are silent. Like some wild beast encaged, poor Paris has her fits of fury and of dejected, moody silence—perchance repose which cannot bring her comfort or strength—the sleep of a wounded man who is tortured in his dreams. There were last night some outbursts from the forts, but in my morning walk toward Ville d'Avray I heard only the pop-popping of the outposts across the Seine, which put me in mind very much of what must be going on now by many a covertside these frosty mornings across the Channel. And this cold will bring misery unutterable on the Parisians, among whom there was no great store of wood, as they had not laid in their Winter provision of fuel. If complaints were heard a month ago, what will they be now? The plagues which desolate armies and are nursed by famine have every scope in beleaguered cities. Small-pox, typhus, hunger—a fearful sisterhood to be dwellers within your walls—and an enemy relentless at your gates. For me, I confess, the sight of Paris now is heart-breaking. Will no one force her will and make her pale lips breathe forth the word which can save her, 'Peace.' A little incident which I heard yesterday much affected me. When the French field batteries advanced in front of Creteil—and I see an erroneous opinion has been expressed in England that the columns did not advance beyond the cover of the guns of the forts, whereas some of the places named as positions occupied by the French are out of range—they were exposed to galling returns from guns inside the Prussian field works, under which the battery horses dropped on all sides. The French held their own gallantly, and from time to time, when a horse went down, a group of men would gather round him, regardless of shell and bullet, and then disperse or return to their pieces. No one could make out what they did, but the officers and men inside the Prussian villages saw this happen over and over again. When they pushed out their skirmishers to feel the way toward the enemy on the retreat of the French inside the walls the mystery was cleared up. The skeletons only of the horses were left; the heads even in some cases were gone. The carcasses were disemboweled, and all the flesh carried away. They could not afford to lose an ounce of that precious food, and some, no doubt, were killed in obtaining it. This cold weather completes the work of ruin. If any 'happy home' had a door left or a table or chair in the wrecked villages, it has gone now in the flames of many watch-fires and camp kitchens. An amateur told me that nothing burned so well as 'piano-wood,' and that he had no idea of its value, having never had an opportunity of testing the property before. I hear the army before Orleans suffered greatly from cold in spite of the warmth afforded by burning villages and farm-houses, and what must it have been for the wounded out in the fields! Death after torture! The condition France will be in next year promises to be, if possible, worse than her present state. Here we are eating all the cows, so there will be no calves in 1871, and every one is so busy killing and eating and eating and killing that there is no thought for the morrow. Sucking-pigs, lambs, sheep, calves, chickens, ducklings, goslings, all die almost as soon as they show signs of life. I am just going to make a small excursion, as the snow has ceased to fall, and the weather has become milder. You will need all your space for the letters of your other correspondents more fortunately placed than I am."

Retribution—A Strange Story.

The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles says the following story is in circulation there: "A Prussian officer and a party of men came to the residence of the Marchioness of B——, an old lady, who had not fled like her neighbors. He seemed to know the name, for he inquired of the villagers where the house was, and if the lady was still living in it. He entered with his men, stormed and swore in the hall till he saw the mistress. He ordered dinner for his party, spat on the carpet, took up a chair and dashed it against a mirror, threw a vase down from its stand, broke a clock over the chimney-piece, and behaved, in fact, abominably. The old lady was terrified to death. Dinner was served. The officer complained of the wine, and told his men to throw the bottles through the windows till they got better drink. He dined apart, and treated the servants with the utmost insolence. At last, when the orgie was over, he asked to see the lady of the house. He was told she was in bed, ill and frightened. 'Where? Oh, in this room! But I am going to sleep here.' The lady had to get up and turn out, and the officer when in, broke some things, got into bed in his clothes, and after a time rang the bell violently. A servant appeared. The officer pursued the domestic and insisted on seeing the lady. Surrounded by her maids, and pale and fainting, the old lady received him at the door of her room. He took off his helmet, bowed with the utmost courtesy, and said, 'Madame, I have accomplished a promise and fulfilled a vow. Your husband was General the Marquis of B—?' 'Yes.' 'He was in the First Regiment of Hussars as a captain when the French invaded Prussia?' 'I know he served in that regiment.' 'Well, then, Madame, I have to tell you that he came to the house of my grand-mother, whose father had fallen at Jena. You think I have acted badly here; but I know how Capt. DE B—— treated our house. I heard the story as a boy, and I treasured it in my soul. I know the disgrace and ruin he brought upon my name, and I spare you the recital of it. But I made a vow when it seemed the idle whim of a boy, and now in part I have kept it. Good-night, Madame. I do not pass a night under your roof. My men will protect you,' and so stalked away. Well, suppose it be true. Will there be no such memories for the French children whom I see going to school, staring at the great Prussians trudging through the snow?"

INSIDE PARIS.

Intense Hostility Toward Foreigners—The Food Supply.

Writing from Paris on Dec. 3, the London *Daily News* correspondent says: "Some German officers who are prisoners on parole, have been insulted in a restaurant, and for their own safety it has been found necessary to confine them in La Roquette. I am not surprised at this. French officers, are, of course, incapable of this contemptible conduct, and it must be owned that the majority of the Parisians have not, under the trying circumstances in which they find themselves, lost that courtesy which is one of the peculiar attributes of the nation. But there is a scum, who lived from hand to mouth during the Empire, and who infest the restaurants and the public places. Some of them wear the uniform of the National Guard; others have attached themselves to the ambulances, and all take very good care not to risk their precious lives. I was peaceably dining last night in a restaurant; a friend with whom I had been talking English had left me, and I found myself alone with four of these worthies, who were dining at a table near me. For my especial benefit they informed each other that all strangers here were outlaws from their own country, and that the Americans and Italians who have established ambulances were in all probability Prussian spies. As I took no notice of these startling generalities, one of them turned to me and said, 'You may look at me, Sir, but I assert before you that Dr. EVANS, the ex-dentist of the Emperor, was a spy.' I quietly remarked that, not having the honor to know Dr. EVANS, and, being myself an Englishman, while the doctor is an American, I was not responsible for him. 'You are a Greek,' observed another, 'I heard you talk Greek just now.' I mildly suggested that his knowledge of foreign tongues was, perhaps, somewhat limited. 'Well, if you are not a Greek,' he said, 'I saw you the other morning near the ambulance of the Press to which I belong, and so you must be a spy.' 'If you are an Englishman,' cried his friend, 'why do you not go back to your own country, and fight Russia?' I replied that the idea was an excellent one, but that it might, perhaps, be difficult to pass through the Prussian lines. 'The English Ambassador is a friend of mine, and he will give you a pass at my request,' answered the gentleman who had mistaken English for Greek. I thanked him and assured him that I should esteem it a favor if he would obtain from his friend Lord LYONS this pass for me. He said he would do so, as it would be well to rid Paris of such vermin as myself and my countrymen. He has not yet, however, fulfilled his promise. Scenes such as these are of frequent occurrence at restaurants; bully and coward are generally synonymous terms; and while, as I have already said, nothing can be more courteous than the conduct of French officers, French gentlemen, and, unless they are excited, the French poorer classes, nothing can be more insolent than that of the third-class dandies who reserve their valor for the interior of the towns, or who, if ever they venture outside of its fortifications, take care to skulk beneath the protection of the cross of Geneva."

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The same correspondent reports: "Food is becoming more scarce every day. Yesterday all our sausages were requisitioned. We have still got the cows to fall back on, but they are kept to the last for the sake of their milk. They are fed on oats, as hay is scarce. So you see the mother of a calf has many advantages over its uncle. All the animals in the Zoological Gardens have been killed except the monkeys; these are kept alive from a vague and Darwinian notion that they are our relatives. In the cellar of the English Embassy there are three sheep. Never did the rich man lust more after the poor man's ewe lamb than I lust after these sheep. I go and look at them frequently, much as a London Arab goes to have a smell at a cook-shop. Some one has discovered that an excellent jelly can be made out of old bones, and we are called upon by the Mayors to give up all our bones in order that they may be submitted to the process. Mr. POWELL is, I believe, a contractor in London. I do not know him, but yesterday I dined with a friend who produced from a tin some Australian mutton, which he had bought of Mr. POWELL before the commencement of the siege. Better I never tasted, and out of gratitude I give the worthy POWELL the benefit of a gratis advertisement. If we only had a stock of this meat here we could defy the Prussians. As it is, I am very much afraid that in a very few weeks WILLIAM will date his telegrams to AUGUSTA from the Tuileries."

PRUSSIA AND ROME.

German Intervention Sought in Behalf of the Holy See—The Apostolic Nunciature for Germany.

Writing from Rome on Dec. 4, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Last week Father KOZMIAN, secretary of Mgr. LEDOCHOWSKI, Archbishop of Posen, arrived here from Versailles, and proceeded immediately to the Vatican to visit Cardinal ANTONELLI. The next day Father KOZMIAN was received by the Pope, to whom he presented a letter from the King of Prussia. The Archbishop of Posen was sent to Versailles by the Holy Father to ask the King's intervention in favor of the Holy See; and, whatever you may see stated in other journals, I am in a position to inform you that his mission was successful. The King tells the Holy Father that he can take no active steps during the continuance of the war with France, but that he will make the cause of the Holy See his first thought as soon as the conflict shall cease. He even says that he is in accord on this point with France, which is thought to imply that he has come to an understanding either with NAPOLEON III. or HENRY V. I hear a whisper, however, of his promises being accompanied by a proposal which gives them a Bismarckian air, requiring the Holy Father, after the fall of Paris, to urge the French not to continue a hopeless struggle. The Vatican retains a strong belief in France, and the Holy Father will not allow himself to be drawn into a measure which the French nation would never forgive. But there is no doubt that the King of Prussia has need of the Pope's countenance in other projects, one of which is his assumption of the Imperial crown; and Count BISMARCK will find it hard to attain his ends without full satisfaction to Cardinal ANTONELLI. The Vatican, indeed, declares that this is already given, and, so far as Prussian assurances go, there is certainly some prospect of a restoration, in some limited form, of the temporal power. The Archbishop of Posen has also arranged at Versailles the affair of the apostolic nunciature for Germany. The nunciature to Bavaria is to be suppressed, and one will be established at Berlin for the whole of the new Empire. I am informed that, in return for his successful negotiation, the Archbishop of Posen has been created a Cardinal *in petto*, and will himself be nominated to the Berlin nunciature, with the title of Cardinal-Legate to Germany. His elevation to the Sacred College will be announced in the next Consistory."

THE NEW EMPIRE.

Text of the Address of the Reichstag to the Future Emperor of Germany.

The following is the text of the address to be presented by a deputation of the North German Parliament to King WILLIAM, at Versailles. It was adopted by 191 yeas against 6 nays, (Social Democrats:)

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST MIGHTY KING! MOST GRACIOUS KING AND MASTER!—At the call of your Majesty, the people has rallied around its leader, and heroically defends on foreign soil the fatherland which had been wantonly challenged. The war demands immeasurable sacrifices, but the deep grief at the loss of her brave sons does not shake the determined resolution of the nation, who will not lay aside her arms till peace is assured by secure and better-protected frontiers against the recurring attacks of her jealous neighbor. Thanks to the victories to which your Majesty has led the armies of Germany in faithful companionship of arms, the nation looks forward to an enduring unity. The North German Parliament, in unison with the Princes of Germany, approaches with the prayer that your Majesty will deign to consecrate the work of unification by accepting the Imperial crown of Germany. The Teutonic crown on the head of your Majesty will inaugurate, for the re-established Empire of the German nation, an era of power, of peace, of well-being, and of liberty, secured under the protection of the laws. The fatherland thanks its leader and the glorious army, at the head of which your Majesty still dwells on glorious battle-fields. The devotion and the deeds of its sons will be remembered forever. May it soon be vouchsafed that the Emperor, crowned with glory, shall restore peace to the nation. United Germany has proved itself mighty and victorious in war, under the leadership of its supreme commander. The united German Empire will be mighty and peace-loving under its Emperor.

Your royal Majesty's most humble and most faithfully obedient,

THE REICHSTAG OF THE NORTH GERMAN BUND.

AUSTRIA.

The Criticisms of the Government Policy—Count Beust's Troubles.

According to the *New Free Press*, Count BEUST replied in the Hungarian delegation to M. DE PULSZKY, who had violently attacked him, and even said that the "perpetual smile" of the Chancellor did not please him: "You see, indeed, my smiling face, but you seem to have no idea of the sleepless nights which I pass—of the tormenting doubts and the restless cares which consume me. Of what use would it be to put deep folds on my forehead? But do not believe that I smile inwardly when I think of our situation. What you call inconstancy in my policy is simply the result of my endeavors not to let Austria be carried into the whirlpool of events. Look at our internal circumstances and you will recognize that there is at present no great active policy possible for Austria. Had I placed myself at the side of Prussia I should have been condemned by the Hungarians, Czechs, and Poles. Had I taken the part of France, the German-Austrians would have condemned me. In questions such as these now pending in Europe, which let loose the passions, I must carefully observe an evasive policy, guarding only the general interests of our Empire, because taking any part would meet with opposition. Therefore we are called to an eminently peaceful policy, and therefore a great wrong is done to Austria when she is suspected of pursuing disturbing, anti-peaceable plans. No one in Europe can wish for peace more sincerely in his own interest than Austria, and to this want I seek to render justice."

RUSSIA.

Warlike Preparations Progressing—Definite Expression of Russian Public Opinion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Dec. 15, prints the following article: "A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, writing from Moscow, on Dec. 3, says: The present tone of the Russian Press and the ominous tidings which continue to pour in from all quarters are strangely at variance. Stores of arms and ammunition are being collected on every side. The Poltava-Kharkov Railway—which will unquestionably play an important part in the event of any active movement against Turkey—is being pushed forward with all possible speed, and now lacks only fifty miles of completion. The Minister of War, acting upon the personal instructions of the Emperor, has just issued directions respecting the arrangements of the medical and commissariat departments, which certainly have the air of providing for an imminent contingency. A report is current here (though it still lacks official confirmation) that a number of small gunboats are already assembled in the Black Sea. Yet, in the teeth of all these threatening symptoms, the leading journals still continue to prophesy peace, and the Russian Government announces, through its two principal organs, (the *Invalide Russe* and the *Government Courier*,) that the Emperor has no intention of reviving the Eastern question; that he wishes to preserve to the utmost the integrity of Turkey and the peace of Europe, and that his sole aim is the deliverance of Russia from an oppressive and unnecessary restriction. These pacific professions are no doubt sincere to a certain extent, it being manifestly better for Russia to attain her end, if possible, without fighting; but the symptoms above mentioned seem to indicate that persuasion will, if necessary, be backed by force. There is, moreover, an additional temptation to Russia to assume a threatening attitude, namely, her conviction of the backwardness of her adversaries in general, and of England in particular. The easy and contemptuous frankness with which this latter theory has just been set forth by the Moscow *News*—perhaps the most trustworthy exponent of Russian public opinion—deserves quotation at length:

It may be observed from the extracts which we have quoted, that the opinions of the English public as regards the 'Black Sea question' are anything but unanimous. 'Many men,' says the proverb, 'many minds.' On the one hand we have rumors of stringent measures propounded by English statesmen, and of vast preparations going forward in English ports; on the other, we can see for ourselves that every bellicose article in an English journal terminates with a kind of hymn to peace, and a fervent hope that war and bloodshed may yet be averted. Even in the *Times*, that great mouth-piece of public feeling in England, the voices of such eminent men as Mr. FROUDE and Mr. JOHN STUART MILL have been raised in favor of peace—a very significant fact at the present conjuncture. In fact, the policy of England is nowadays as unenterprising as it was formerly the reverse. It may be that the Napoleonic wars have taught her a lesson; it may be that she is tired of constant interference in the affairs of the Continent, and wishes for a change. However this may be, it is certain that the leading doctrine of English statesmanship at present appears to be, that Great Britain being physically isolated from the rest of Europe, should be politically so likewise; and that her motto, as regards Continental politics, should be '*Laissez faire*.' England, in short, is a commercial country; a country, in other words, whose whole duty is to make money, and let her neighbors take care of themselves. She has begun to learn what she might have learned long ago, that the long and sanguinary wars which she has waged, during the last century and a half, for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe have merely wasted her own blood and treasure without either effectually disabling her enemies or earning a tittle of gratitude from her friends. The Crimean War, into which she suffered herself to be drawn blindfold by the intrigues of the French Emperor and his clique, was her crowning lesson; and since that time she has confined her interference in any great European imbroglio (as, for instance, the Polish insurrection of 1863, or the Danish War of 1864) to a little diplomatic thunder, without any attempt at practical intervention.

The last sentence of this curious summary supplies the real key to the present confident attitude of Russia, 'England will not fight; she will only protest and dogmatize a little, consequently we can do as we like.' On such theories comment is superfluous."

EX-ROYALTY.

Misadventure of Isabella of Spain in Switzerland.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the Ex-Queen of Spain lately attended a great religious celebration at Carouge, near Geneva, and was very badly received by the crowd. Reproaches were addressed to her on various subjects, but especially on her supposed culpability with regard to the present war, which has so seriously injured the trade and industry of neutral countries, particularly the canton of Geneva. The Ex-Queen was loudly accused of having made an arrangement with the Empress, by which her son was to be replaced on the throne of Spain. Altogether the crowd seems to have expatiated at great length, and with considerable acumen, on various portions of the Queen's career, which it was, no doubt, qualified to do, as in Switzerland the very apple-women read the newspapers.

MR. SEWARD.

The Party in China—Threatening Demonstrations of Chinese Mobs.

A letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Tien-tsin, Nov. 4, supplies the following intelligence concerning Mr. SEWARD's movements: "The arrival of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, accompanied by Admiral ROGERS and staff, with about sixty marines and a band of music, at this place, created more excitement than any event since the horrible massacre of Christians on the 21st of June last, and for a long time previous. The officials were disinclined to give them a passport to Pekin on first application, but finding they were determined to proceed without one, not only consented to grant it, but dispatched two mandarins of high rank to accompany and protect them from danger and annoyance. They left in small boats and proceeded up the Peiho River and Canal, and expect to return overland in about two weeks. At least 20,000 Chinese collected to witness their departure, and fierce and bitter were their imprecations against the Western barbarians, and showing other demonstrations of their disapproval of the presence of the party and the display made. The protestations of friendship contained in a letter from Prince KUNG are looked upon here as mere meaningless words."

CURRENT NOTES.

Everybody is down on slippery sidewalks.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* talks about "President DAVIS."

Florida wants more Swedes, and is taking measures to allure them thither.

The ice-cutters are active and confident throughout the Eastern States.

Gov. CLAFLIN's health has greatly improved.

The Mayors of the cities in Illinois, are to meet for consultation in Springfield on the 17th of January.

The Lynchburg (Va.) National Bank pays a dividend of ten per cent. on its last six months' business.

The Government has records of the graves of 315,555 Union soldiers, of whom 148,466 remain unknown.

Dr. TIMOTHY T. LOCKWOOD, of Buffalo, died on Friday last. He was Mayor of that city in [illegible].

A writer in the Wilmington *Commercial* insists that it is the general use of tobacco that is keeping Delaware poor.

Philadelphia store-keepers complain that their sales were small on the days preceding Christmas.

California's people use on an average ten gallons of wine each annually, and sixteen and three-fifth pounds of coffee.

Mr. JOHN DARNEY, of Chicago, was married in Brooklyn, Conn., on the 20th inst., and died very unexpectedly on the 24th.

Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is delivering a series of lectures on "Literature" at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

The new hotel which Harvard College is building at Cambridge is to be called the Holyoke House.

The Philadelphia ice-boats are at work striving to keep the surface of the Delaware clear.

Dr. BEVERLEY RANDOLPH WELLFORD, one of the most eminent physicians in Virginia, died in Richmond, on Tuesday, aged seventy-four years.

The Veterans' Union, of New-Hampshire, will hold its sixth reunion in Concord, on Tuesday next, Jan. 3, and every officer from that State is requested to consider himself invited.

The Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association held a meeting in Dover, Del., a few days ago, and uttered many hard words in allusion to the railroad charges for transportation.

Harvard University has now 1,316 students, including the undergraduates who attempted to blow up one of the college buildings the other day.

The Oswego *Press* clamors for a uniform national standard of weights and measures, that produce dealers may be relieved from embarrassment and the public from continual inconvenience.

The woolen factory at Cornwall, Ontario, recently destroyed by fire, was the most complete and extensive of the kind in Canada. It was owned almost entirely by citizens of Montreal.

California, looking back over 1870, rejoices that it has seen during the year the shipment of the first bale of home-raised silk; the raising of the first successful crop of cotton, and the first success in the manufacture of beet sugar.

That poor Portland lady who recently put up the State of Maine at auction, has just published what she calls a documentary history of the "redemption of the State of Maine, answering to the question of the *Alabama* claim."

A little dog which was not long ago carried by railroad from Canterbury, Windham County, Conn., to Hartford, soon became homesick and slily started off alone on his way back. It took him eleven days to accomplish the forty miles.

One home in Rensselaer County was made happy on Christmas Day by the restoration to it of a daughter who had been separated from her parents for fifteen years. She was given away by her father when a mere child, and for twelve years her whereabouts were not known to them.

A man living in Bristol, on the Virginia border, after indulging in stimulants the other day, kicked one of his acquaintances across the State line into Tennessee. For this little unlawful diversion he was first arrested and fined in Goodson, Tenn., and on his return home was arrested and fined in Bristol.

It has been decided by Commissioner DOUGLASS that certificates required of those desiring to take books from the Cincinnati public library, usually given by some friend of the applicant to secure the library against loss, must bear a five cent revenue stamp, they being "agreements." This is worse than even the tax on matches was.

The late Rev. Dr. B. F. STONE, of Concord, N. H., left half his property to his wife outright, and the use of the other half, the latter half to be divided at her death as follows: $1,000 to the American Education Society, $1,000 to the New-Hampshire Ministers and Widows' Charitable Fund, $1,000 to the American Communication Society, and a few small bequests to friends, and the remainder to Middlebury College.

The Cooperstown (Otsego County) *Journal* publishes a list of the deaths in that town during the year, which is a somewhat remarkable record. It shows that of the twenty persons who have died, two being young children, only seven were under sixty-two years of age, ten were seventy or upward, four were over eighty, and one was over ninety. The average age of the twenty was fifty-five years and one month. The average age of the eighteen adult persons was sixty-six years and five months. The population of the place is 2,800.

The Boston *Advertiser's* Washington correspondent gives a statement, which, he says, is made on most responsible authority, to the effect that when SURRATT's mother was on trial in Washington, Judge-Advocate HOLT consented to release her if the former would give himself up to trial. SURRATT was informed of this by friends who were in communication with him, and, instead of at once complying, thereby securing the release of his mother, he immediately absconded, leaving her to her fate. Probably most readers will wish to have more definite information as to this "best authority" before implicitly believing the story.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Marine Losses for 1870—Property Worth Seventeen and Half Millions of Dollars Destroyed.

The marine losses of the United States during the year now passing away have reached the heavy figures of over $17,500,000, inclusive of the values of the several cargoes of the vessels lost or missing. The last quarter of the year is always the hardest upon shipping, and the month of October was the most disastrous of the three so far reported. It has to answer for sixty-six vessels lost or missing. Of the lost ones, forty-two were burned at sea—an extraordinary number to be thus destroyed—and a fact which almost forces upon the mind a suspicion of very great carelessness among those who go down to the sea in ships. Of the remainder, (including so much as is reported for the month of December,) [illegible] were wrecked, fifty-six were abandoned, twenty-five from one cause or another were sunk, twenty-seven foundered, and forty-five were missing, some of which, however, arrived in port safely during some part of the year. Annexed is a monthly list of the marine losses:

JANUARY.—Wrecked, 21; burned, 5; abandoned, 3; sunk and foundered, 6; missing, 2; total, 37. Of these, two were steamers—the *Raleigh*, from Galveston, Texas, for New-York, burned at sea, and the *Shetucket*, from Philadelphia for New-York, missing. There were besides 6 ships, 7 barks, 8 brigs and 16 schooners—total, 37. The value of these vessels, exclusive of cargoes, was $1,703,000.

FEBRUARY.—Wrecked, 17; burned at sea, 3; abandoned, 3; sunk and foundered, 7; missing, 2; total, 32. Of these, 5 were steamers, 7 ships, 9 barks, 2 brigs and 14 schooners. The steam-tug *Sunflower* was sunk by collision in South-west Pass, near New-Orleans; the steamer *Two Boys*, from Dublin, Ga., for Savannah, was abandoned; the steamer *Brunette*, from New-York for Philadelphia, was sunk by collision; the *Reindeer* was wrecked on Aransas Bar, Texas, and the steamship *New-Jersey*, from Baltimore for Norfolk, Va., was burned. The aggregate value of these vessels, exclusive of cargoes, was $[illegible].

MARCH.—Wrecked, 24; abandoned, 5; foundered, 3; abandoned after collision, 1; burnt, 1; missing, 8; total, 42. Three were steamers: The *Golden City*, from San Francisco, to Panama, wrecked; the *Eagle*, from New-York, to Havana, wrecked, and the *City of Boston*, from New-York, for Liverpool, missing, with all on board. There were also 3 ships, 9 barks, 2 brigs, 19 schooners and 1 sloop. Their aggregate value, exclusive of cargo, was $3,124,000.

APRIL.—Wrecked, 24; abandoned, 3; burnt, 3; foundered, 1; missing, 6; total, 37. Of these, 6 were ships, 7 barks, 6 brigs, 17 schooners and 1 sloop, of the aggregate value of $2,573,000. There were no American steam-ships lost during this month.

MAY.—Wrecked, 10; burned, 4; foundered and capsized, 4; missing, 4; total, 22. Of these, 1 was the steamer *Louisburg*, burned at Cedar Keys, Fla.; 4 ships, 3 barks, 4 brigs, and 10 schooners, all together valued at $530,000, without cargoes. This month has the mildest record of the whole year.

JUNE.—Wrecked, 16; abandoned, 2; foundered, sunk and capsized, 4; missing, 4; total, 25. There were 3 ships, 6 barks, 4 brigs, and 12 schooners, all of the aggregate value of $708,000, without cargoes. There are no steamers reported lost this month.

JULY.—Wrecked, 11; foundered, capsized and sunk, 4; burned, 1; missing, 1; total, 20. Two were steamers—the *Tennessee*, from Charleston, S. C., for New-York, burned, and the *Chilian*, from Liverpool, for New-Orleans, wrecked; 1 ship, 3 barks, 5 brigs, and 9 schooners, of the aggregate value of $702,000, exclusive of cargo, were also lost.

AUGUST.—Wrecked, 10; burned, 16; abandoned, sunk and foundered, 6; total, 32. One of these was the steamer *Parthenia*, from Hartford for New-York, burned; the others were 5 ships, 4 barks, 2 brigs, and 22 schooners, of the aggregate value of $811,400.

SEPTEMBER.—Wrecked, 21; burned, 2; abandoned, 5; foundered, 3; missing, 1; total, 26. Of these the steam-yacht *Alice Ross* was wrecked at Ipswich, Mass., and the steam-ship *Alexander Petion*, from Porte-au-Prince for Boston, foundered. Two ships, 3 barks, 15 brigs, and 9 schooners, were also lost. Their aggregate values, exclusive of cargoes, was $1,029,500.

OCTOBER.—Wrecked, 37; abandoned, 15; burned, 4; sunk after collision, 2; foundered, 6, and missing, 9; total, 73. Here we have an evidence of the fury of the winds and the waves when they sweep around a hapless vessel at sea. No less than nine steamers of different kinds were lost during this month, as follows: The *Cambria*, from New-York to Glasgow, wrecked off the Irish coast; the *Lily*, burned at Portland, Me.; the tug *Triumph*, burned on the James River; the *Continental*, from Mazatlan for San Francisco, foundered; the *Morgan*, from New-Orleans for New-York, wrecked; the *Washington*, from Wilmington, Del., for New-York, burned; the *Sapphire*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, wrecked; the *Key West*, from New-York for Charleston, S. C., wrecked, and the steam-tug *Samson*, lost off Indian River, Fla. Besides these there were 8 ships, 9 barks, 15 brigs and 30 schooners, all valued at $3,505,800, exclusive of cargo.

NOVEMBER.—Wrecked, 35; burned, 5; abandoned, 12; foundered, 4; sunk by collision, 3; missing, 7; total, 72. Of this number six were steamers, namely, the *Arlington*, a lighter at Mobile, burned; the *Virginia*, from New-York for Galveston, foundered; the *Commodore*, from New-York for Oregon, wrecked; the *Wild Pigeon*, wrecked off Stewart's Point, California; the *City of Bridgetown*, burned at Philadelphia, and the *Union*, from Bremen for New-York, wrecked. Besides these, there were 4 ships, 5 barks, 15 brigs, 42 schooners; aggregate value, $2,375,000.

A recapitulation of the losses for the year 1870, as compared with some previous years, will show that, while it has been more disastrous than some, it has not been quite as bad as others:

1870.	Vessels.	Value.
Total for January	36	$1,703,000
Total for February	32	1,375,000
Total for March	42	3,124,000
Total for April	37	2,573,000
Total for May	22	530,500
Total for June	25	708,500
Total for July	20	702,000
Total for August	32	811,400
Total for September	26	1,029,500
Total for October	72	3,505,800
Total for November	72	2,375,000
Total for December (estimated)	60	2,000,000
Grand total	456	$19,507,700
Total for 1869	400	15,000,000
Total for 1868	385	14,750,000
Total for 1867	375	22,750,000
Total for 1866	550	27,500,000
Total for 1865	450	29,560,000

The total losses throughout the world, as reported to the British Lloyd's, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 10, 1870, were 1,287 vessels:

	Vessels Lost.
Between the 10th and 17th of September	48
Between Sept. 17 and 24	40
Between Sept. 24 and Oct. 1	37
Between Oct. 1 and 8	41
Between Oct. 8 and 21	85
Between Oct. 21 and 28	45
Between Oct. 28 and Nov. 14	96
Between Nov. 14 and 21	52
Between Nov. 21 and Dec. 3	91
Between Dec. 3 and 10	40

The value of those vessels and the insurances, if any were effected thereon, are not within our reach for this exhibit.

Reported Death of an Impostor in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Age* recently contained the following paragraph: "About 6½ o'clock P. M. on Sunday a gentleman was taken suddenly ill in front of Holy Trinity Church, north-west corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. Falling to the pavement, he was carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he shortly expired. The deceased was about forty-five years of age. On his person were found $5 in cash, the manuscript of two sermons, and a book containing the names of subscribers to the Macon Female College of the M. E. Church at Macon, Ga., and a card stating that the bearer, R. H. STERNFIELD, was authorized to collect for that institution." The Macon, (Ga.,) *Telegraph & Messenger* of the 24th inst. copies these statements and comments upon them as follows: "It is, perhaps, fortunate for mankind that this so-called 'Georgian' is dead at last. He or some other person or persons have been practicing that swindle on the public for a long time. There is no 'Macon Female College of the M. E. Church at Macon, Georgia.' There is a 'Wesleyan Female College,' but it employs no beggars. And if anybody in Macon knows 'the bearer, R. H. STERNFIELD,' we are not apprised of the fact. STERNFIELD was, undoubtedly, one of those industrious people who make a living by imposture and swindling."

A Singular Case of Bigamy—The Accused Held for Trial.

ROBERT DAVIS, alias Delve, a miner, coming from Mount Nash, in Wales, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of bigamy. EMMA RADFORD, now an inmate of the House of Detention, appeared as complainant, and testified that on the 21st of November, 1870, she was married to the prisoner under the name of DAVIS, in the City of Nottingham, England, and sailed for America with him on the 10th inst., by the steam-ship *Caledonia*, of the Anchor line. Her passage was paid by her brother, and the prisoner stated that his passage had been paid by some person in the United States. They arrived at this port yesterday, and took lodgings at No. 42 Washington-street, where the complainant was met by ANNA DELVE, who informed her that the prisoner was her husband, she having been married to him on the 26th of April, 1870, at Mount Nash, Wales; that she had paid ROBERT's passage herself, having secured the ticket since her arrival in this country; and that the prisoner's name was DELVE, and not DAVIS.

ANNA in her turn testified to all of these facts, and produced the receipt given her by the Steam-ship Company for the passage of DAVIS, on the 4th of November. She also stated that when she met the accused, he denied that his name was DELVE, or that he had ever married her in Wales. The Magistrate decided to hold the prisoner for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Slaughter Among the Government Employes—An Unwelcome New-Year's Gift in Contemplation—Important Regulations for Importers.

The rumors which have been circulated for some time past, that there would be a considerable number of removals from the Custom-house on the 1st prox., have at last assumed definite shape, and it is now positively asserted that a large number of the gentlemen who have been holding positions under the Government for the past eighteen months or more, will receive their "ticket of leave" when they draw their present month's salary. The "slate" has been made out, and the names of the parties to be officially decapitated have been sent to Washington, or will be sent on or before Saturday. The victims have generally received intimations of the misfortune in store for them, and do not regard their New-Year's gifts in a very pleasant light. The trouble with Custom-house employes, generally, is that they become so wedded to official service after holding positions for any length of time, that they cannot adapt themselves to the new order of things made imperative in case of discharge. Therefore, they regard their compulsory vacation of position as anything but a blessing in disguise, and doubtless when the final edict is issued, wish that they had improved their opportunities while in office more than they really did. Among the removals to be made are weighers who will have their own way no longer; chief clerks of departments, who, after the 1st proximo, will doubtless settle down into quiet Custom-house [illegible]; store-keepers, who may become unofficial clerks, or anything else that suits their capacity; inspectors, who will be thankful that the Secretary of the Treasury did not [illegible] the outside officers before they had an opportunity of learning whether a uniform would be suitable to their new station in life or not. The names of the decapitated are not yet disclosed, but will be given to the public next week when the motives which actuated the Collector in making the changes will be freely discussed, in private at least.

The following important regulation affecting the withdrawal of bonded merchandise under the act of July 14, 1870, was promulgated from the Collector's office yesterday:

To facilitate the adjustment of accounts in the Warehouse Department, upon goods remaining in "bonded warehouses or public stores," on the 1st of January, 1871, affected by the change of tariff, importers will be required to file, in duplicate, a statement which shall contain the following:

1. Name of importer, name of vessel, date of arrival, and warehouse bond number.
2. Marks, numbers and description of packages remaining in warehouse, on which duties have been paid, with the amounts of such payments.
3. Marks, numbers and description of packages remaining in warehouse for which withdrawals have been passed, but duties not paid, with the amount of duties computed on such withdrawals.
4. Marks, numbers and description of packages for which no withdrawals have been passed.
5. On teas remaining in warehouse, as above, the number and description of packages of each chop must be designated.
6. On sugar, and all goods where the classification is changed by the act of July 14, 1870, the original classification must be designated.
7. In cases where damage has been allowed, the statement should indicate whether the damage was allowed upon goods remaining in warehouse on said 1st day of January, 1871, or upon goods withdrawn prior to that date.

Statements, as above, will be required from the importer upon each and every bond affected by the changes in the tariff, and in all cases where any portion of the goods have been passed for withdrawal in the Custom-house prior to the 1st day of January, 1871.

The statements, as above, must be filed, one with the Warehouse Bureau, Collector's office, and one with the Warehouse Bureau Naval Office, before any goods affected thereby are removed from warehouse.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury,

THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

These regulations may be obtained in printed form at the Warehouse Bureau, Custom-house.

Department of Docks—Repairing Piers—Dredging Filthy Slips.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday and passed upon a number of reports and communications of minor importance that had been presented to them. A petition from HENRY A. PECK & Co., to have the dumping-board replaced on the bulkhead, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, East River, was granted on condition that PECK & Co. shall keep it clean and in proper order, and pay an annual rental of $1,500.

A communication from Superintendent WESTERVELT in regard to the condition of the bulkhead foot of West Forty-second-street, occupied by the Weehawken Ferry Company, which he considered unsafe, was reported upon by the Committee, to whom it was referred as being safe enough for ferry purposes, and not needing repairs at present.

A communication from JOHN B. LEVERICH, asking that the Department might assign piers and bulkheads whereon the ice and snow from Broadway might be dumped, was acted upon by allowing the bulkheads between Piers Nos. 3 and 8 North River, and south of Pier No. 46, between Houston and King streets, and also Piers Nos. 37, 38 and 39 North River, and their bulkheads to be used for that purpose.

Superintendent McKIBBEN sent a communication in regard to the extension of Pier No. 41 East River to a line with the adjoining piers. The subject was laid on the table until Spring, inasmuch as the work cannot be done before that time.

Superintendent WESTERVELT was ordered to have Pier No. 37 East River repaired, and to collect the expense for the same from the lessees who have refused to do the work.

The Board of Health sent a communication, which was adopted, asking for the dredging of the slips between Thirty-eighth and Forty-third streets, North River, which are filled with decaying animal and vegetable matter, and which, even at this cold season, send forth a most deadly stench. The lessees of those slips were ordered to dredge at once, and if they fail, the Department will do it at their expense.

Several other communications from railroad companies and others in regard to the removal of snow from the streets, &c., were received and referred to appropriate committees for future action.

The Secretary presented a draft of a report for the period of the year during which the Department of Docks has been in existence. It was prepared in case the Legislature might ask for such a report, but it was not read nor acted upon, the Board deeming it advisable to make no report until the expiration of their fiscal year in May.

A discussion arose on the propriety of altering the titles of the Superintendents to Inspectors of Docks, but no definite action was taken thereon. The Commissioners then adjourned.

Over $500,000 Recovered from Merchants Under the Customs Laws.

There have been eighty-three suits *in rem* commenced under the Customs laws by the United States District-Attorney for this district during the present year. Judgments for the Government, amounting in the aggregate to $183,745 50, were rendered in fifty-seven suits. The following disposition was made of the remainder of the suits: Dismissed or discontinued, 5; dismissed on payment of duties due and costs, 6; dismissed on payment of costs by claimants, 7; judgments given for claimants, 8. The year's report of the Law and Equity Department of the District-Attorney's office, which includes *in personam* suits brought by the Government under the Revenue laws, shows that there were 45 judgments entered for the United States, on which was recovered $453,113 44. Nearly all of the money was recovered in suits brought for violation of the Customs laws. There was no judgment rendered against the Government during the year. The Department is now in charge of GEORGE S. SEDGWICK, Assistant District-Attorney.

An Alleged Insane Murderer Sent to an Asylum.

HENRY VASQUEZ, a Cuban, was placed on trial at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, the accused being indicted for the murder of JOSEPHINE WHITE, his mistress, at a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street, on the 30th of October, 1869. The act was prompted, as alleged, by jealousy, and subsequent to its committal the prisoner attempted suicide. Mr. W. H. ANTHON, the counsel for VASQUEZ, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and entered a plea of insanity, on which he asked to be tried by a jury.

The testimony of a commission issued to Havana, where VASQUEZ was born, (to take the evidence of Dr. DON MANUEL LANDES DE BASTAMENTE, and DON ANTARA DE RETA VALAGAS, a lawyer,) was read to the jury. It showed that when the prisoner was a boy he fell from the tower of Monte Serrata Church, and fractured his skull, from which time he has been subject to violent paroxysms of mental derangement. He had also suffered from an illness which intensified the derangement. He left for New-York in 1864.

Dr. ECHEVERRIA, of the University Medical College, testified that he attended the accused at the request of the District-Attorney, and that he found that he was addicted to spasms of insanity; he never found him entirely sane or fit to prepare for his defense, and he considered him to be at present insane. The jury found him insane, and the Recorder sent him to the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island.

HANG THE LEGISLATURE!

No One But the Law-Makers to Blame for the Fallen Factory Murder.

Conclusion of the Inquest—Evidence of the Building Department Attaches—A Verdict Exonerating the Owner Rendered.

Coroner Keenan and his jury proceeded yesterday with their investigation in the case of Hall's factory, the fall of which on the 15th inst. caused the death of four persons. The evidence presented yesterday was that of the Superintendent of Buildings and his attaches.

Bernard M. Sweeney, of No. 21[illegible] West Twenty-eighth-street, testified: Is Inspector of Buildings in the Department of Buildings; has been so for three and a half years; [illegible] a mason, builder, &c.; was in that business about twenty years; has charge of the [illegible] District; heard of the building through [illegible] a week before it was commenced; [illegible] copy of the plans; heard that it was to be built before that of such a size, to be erected by J. B. Hall; heard of it at the Building Department about the 12th or 15th of October; received the plan or a copy of it [illegible] and identified; visited the place when they were clearing away the lot, and again about three days after they commenced the stone work; after that visited [illegible] day at least; sometimes every day; they were going on satisfactorily; my duty is to see the law is carried out; the timber was 3 by 12, except first roof timbers, which were 3 by 10; the [illegible] supposed the building was in danger of falling; there is a chance of the wind blowing over any building in course of erection, but did not think this more liable than one of the same height; it was not more exposed than any other buildings in the district; there were three or four as much exposed as this; the cause of the fall was the force of the wind upon the roof, and raising it, shifting it toward the east, and carrying the walls with it; it might have been shifted any way; do not think the building was erected too hurriedly; if the windows had been closed it might have prevented the fall, or if the floors had been laid the accident would not have occurred; don't think that cross walls would have prevented it; if the walls had been thicker, say four inches, it might have resisted more, but not prevented the fall; saw Mr. Hall after the building had been up two stories; he wanted to place beams in the wall for the purpose of a platform; did not give permission, but referred him to the Department, and he obtained permission, because it was thought that beams passing through the walls would strengthen them; he paid nothing to witness for his trouble in bringing the matter before the Department; the beams were run through the walls, and [illegible] they strengthened, and not weakened them.

Edward T. Fitzpatrick testified: Is a Sergeant Inspector in the Building Department; his business is that of carpenter and joiner; was examined by the Board of American Architects; visited the building that fell and examined the thickness of the walls, their plumbs or straightness, the material that was used, and found everything in excellent condition; never saw better rough walls in his life; no thought of danger ever struck him with reference to the building.

Walter W. Adams testified: I am Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, and have been in the Department since 1862; I was a mason and builder before I entered the Department; I was in that business fifteen years in this City; I recognize and remember the specification now shown; it is for a building to be erected in West Thirty-fifth-street, 200 feet deep and 25 wide, of eight stories; the specification was applied for by an architect and builder named Tyson; it was asked for in October last; about that time Mr. Tyson came to the office and asked for a blank form, which the plan clerk furnished; he also asked what the law required for a building of eight stories, twenty-six feet front, and probably eighty feet high; I happened to be near and the question attracted my attention; he made no mention of the depth of the building; I spoke to him and gave him a copy of the law and marked the section for his guidance; I also agreed to give him any other information he might wish; Mr. Tyson, on this information, made out a specification, of which this paper is a copy, for the use of the District Inspector; he submitted its specification, and I promised to report on it in a day or two; I made a calculation then and found that the piers of his buildings would be six feet wide; the Superintendent being sick and at home, it was my duty to examine and pass upon the papers submitted to the office for proposed buildings; in the course of the day I examined Mr. Tyson's specification, and finding it in conformity with the several laws on building in New-York, I certified it to that effect; I suppose Mr. Tyson got the paper; we have no power to pass upon any plan, to disapprove or approve, merely to certify that the specification is or is not in conformity with the law, and in the latter case, give information to the builder where the discrepancy exists; I heard nothing about the factory until it fell; the District Inspector was furnished with a plan.

To a Juror—Section six of the law covers the ground under which the building was erected, as follows:

Section 6. In all buildings other than dwelling-houses, not above 30 feet in height, and not more than 25 in width, the outside walls shall not be less than 8 inches thick, and the party walls not less than 12 inches thick; if above 30 feet and under 50 feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than 12 inches thick, and the party walls not less than 16 inches thick; if above 50 feet and under 65 feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than 16 inches thick to the height of third-story beams, and not less than 12 inches thick from thence to the top, and the party walls not less than 20 inches thick to the height of the second-story beams, and not less than 16 inches from thence to the top, and if above 65 feet, and under 80 feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than 16 inches thick to the height of at least 40 feet, and up to the under side of the next story beams above, and not less than 12 inches thick from thence to the top, and the party walls not less than 20 inches thick to the height of the third-story beams, and not less than 16 inches from thence to the top. In all buildings over 27 feet in width, and not having either brick partition walls or girders, supported by columns running from front to rear, the walls shall be increased an additional 4 inches in thickness, to the same relative thickness in height as required under this section, for every additional 10 feet in width of said building, or any portion thereof; and in all buildings intended or used for storage or warehouse purposes in storing or keeping heavy merchandise or materials, the walls shall be an additional 4 inches thicker than above required.

Under this law buildings 200 feet deep might have been built without any cross walls; I considered the specifications fully adequate for such a building; the thickness of the walls and heavy timbers to be provided made it, in my opinion, a very strong one; the laws make no proviso respecting anchors; inspectors have to report daily and monthly the result of their daily observations, and in case of a violation of the law they make a special report; all of these reports go to the Superintendent; I suppose the inspector made his usual reports relative to the fallen building; I have seen the building since the accident; from the appearance of the ruins as I found them soon after the disaster, I am of the opinion that the wind struck the northerly part of the building, raised the roof, threw it partly off, and when it fell it carried the walls under it; I don't think a cross wall would have prevented it. The walls that were left after the fall stood firmly; they were plumb and straight, and in every way well built; there was an extraordinary gale of wind at the time it fell; I think if the floors had been laid it would have prevented the fall, as they bind the whole structure together; sometimes double floors are laid; then the first floor is put in before the roof; these are very unusual cases.

James M. Macgregor, of No. 42 Irving-place, testified: I am Superintendent of Buildings in this City; I was appointed in 1862, in May, I think, and have held the position ever since; previously I was a house carpenter; the laws provide that a builder intending to erect a building must furnish a detailed statement of what he intends to do; that is the meaning of section 31 of the Building law, which reads as follows:

Sec. 31. Before the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of any building, or part of a building in the City of New-York is commenced, the owner, architect or builder shall notify the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, and shall submit a detailed statement in writing of the plans and specifications for such erection, construction, alteration, or repair of such building, or any part thereof, and a record of said statement shall be kept by said Department. All that portion of the City of New-York lying north and west of a line running easterly from the North or Hudson River, 100 feet northerly of the north line of Eighty-sixth-street, to the westerly line of Eighth-avenue, and thence running northerly along the westerly side of Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, is hereby exempted from the provisions of this act.

Before this law plans were submitted to the Department; but the builders objected to making their plans public, and had the law changed; I have had prepared blanks on which they could state the particulars; I then certify that the building is according to the law; I have frequently suggested to builders that thicker walls should be used, and they have done as I requested; but I have no power to make them do as I say; I have no power to make the builders use more or less time in constructing a building; the building that fell was reported to me, but nothing was said about its not being according to the law; the working of my Department is as follows: The City is divided into twenty-six districts, each under the charge of an inspector; they must pass an examination and receive a certificate from the Board of the American Institute of Architects; their duties are to examine all buildings in course of erection, all alterations or repairs to old buildings, and report all violations to me; it is also their duty to report all unsafe buildings, chimneys or other matters that may require attention from the Department; they must report the time of commencement and completion of all buildings under their charge; I found it necessary to appoint sergeant inspectors, who supervise the other inspectors; they make monthly reports; they must follow up any violations reported by the inspectors; I submit to the jury two forms marked B and C, which show how we work; the fallen building was reported to me, but no violation of law was reported to me on it, nor no particular reference made to me in any way which would lead me to conclude that it was going on according to law; the number of buildings commenced since Jan. 1 last has been 2,011; alterations 1,150; I have some inspectors to look at fire-escapes; they are not required to pass an examination; in all my annual reports I have called attention to the defects of the law; I examined the building that fell; I find it was constructed according to law; the mortar was quite green.

To the Jury—If four months had been taken to build the walls it would not have prevented the fall of the building; I would not have constructed a building like this one was built; I would have used counterforts—projections of brick-work, eight inches deep, and twenty-four wide on the face, all the way up to the roof—placed twenty or twenty-five feet apart; they would have to be on the inside of the building; the roof was not very heavy—about eleven pounds to the superficial foot, or about 51,9[illegible] pounds for the entire roof; I think the roof was raised by the wind, and slid sideways; I don't think thicker walls would have prevented the fall; if the windows had been closed, or the roof fastened, the building would not have fallen; if the floors had been laid and the windows in, I think it would have been secure; I have always advocated stronger buildings before the Legislature; builders generally make their walls thicker than the law calls for; the extra timbering made the building stronger; I have no power to stop a building or issue an injunction except when the law is violated, and sometimes not even then, as you will see by the following section:

Sec. 3. All Courts of civil jurisdiction in the City of New-York shall have cognizance of and jurisdiction over all suits and proceedings before authorized to be brought for the recovery of any penalty, and the enforcement of any of the several provisions of this act, and shall give preference to such suits and proceedings over all others, [illegible] any Court of record in said City, or any Judge or Justice thereof, shall have power at any time after the service of notice of violation [illegible] upon the [illegible] Superintendent of Buildings, to restrain, by injunction, order the further progress of any violation [illegible] in this act; and no undertaking shall be required as a condition to such injunction, or by reason thereof; and all Courts in which such suits or proceedings are instituted upon the rendition of a verdict, report of a referee, or decision of a Judge or Justice for any penalty or penalties, shall give judgment for the amount of penalty or penalties, and costs, and for the removal of such violation or violations, and may enforce the removal of all such violations by first issuing a precept before the entry of such judgment to the Superintendent of Buildings, commanding the removal of such violations [illegible] the cost of such removal indorsed thereon, to be made in the same manner as provided for [illegible] under section 40 of this act, which expenses, thus returned, shall be included [illegible] by such Judge, Justice, or [illegible] Court in said [illegible] entry of judgment, and said judgment shall be a lien upon the property and premises in like manner and to like extent as said penalties, and may be collected upon execution out of the property of any person against whom obtained as well as also as the particular property liable under the lien thus obtained.

The law should give me power to stop the construction of buildings if they are unsafe; I remember I was called one night at 12 o'clock to visit a tenement building in the Eighteenth Ward, which had settled; the centre wall in the basement had gone out of plumb, and the owner had employed a man to correct it, who had cut openings all along, with piers to support the buildings. He neglected to sleeve the cuttings as he made them, and the consequence was that the building settled. The Police had caught the accident in time, and I succeeded with jack screws in raising the building. The law should compel owners to notify the Department when repairs are contemplated; the fact is only learned through chance. Had the tenement-house I speak of not been seized in time, it would probably have fallen entirely and killed nearly all of the twenty-five families therein.

The witness having made some fun of the statements made by Mr. Hill, a previous witness and expert, that gentleman applied to the Coroner for permission to go on the stand and explain his ideas more fully. He was denied the privilege, however, by the Coroner, who also refused to hear another expert offered by Mr. Macgregor, on the ground that sufficient evidence had already been taken. The case being then closed, the jury retired, and in a few minutes came back with the following verdict:

The jury in the case of the death of Annie Hamilton find—

First—Her death was caused by the falling of the building known, &c., owned by Mr. Hall and built by Mr. Cochrane.

Second—We exonerate the owner and builder from all blame, as said building was put up according to law, and built of the best materials.

Third—The law in our opinion is defective, and we recommend the Legislature to so amend or revise it as to make special provisions for all isolated buildings.

Fourth—We find that the Building Department have performed their duties in this matter according to law.

Criminals Disposed of in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The trial of Valentine Ritter for murder, was postponed yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, until the second Monday of January next, on which day it is to proceed peremptorily.

Charles Jackson pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael McGuire was charged with the larceny of $60. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and the chief witness, Patrick McEvoy were two of a committee to get up an entertainment in the form of a dance, for the benefit of a Mrs. McGrann, of which this money was the proceeds. It appeared that the money had never been in the possession of Mrs. McGrann; that as a manager of the entertainment, he was lawfully in possession of the money; that he got drunk on the night of the dance, and that he was arrested at 6 o'clock the following morning, before he had any time to pay over the money. The evidence failed to show that the money was the property of the widow McGrann, as alleged in the indictment. The Judge directed a verdict of acquittal on the ground of a variance between the indictment and the testimony. Judge Cardozo directed the prisoner to be remanded, with the advice to get the money and pay it over.

James Glover was jointly charged with William Cullen with the robbery of $[illegible] from the person of William McCahill. He was found guilty of assault with intent to rob, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

William Cullen pleaded guilty to the same offense, and received the same sentence.

Thomas Johnson pleaded guilty of grand larceny in two cases, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Edward C. Davis pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

James Gillern pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

George Williams was charged with burglary. He pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and a half.

Mary Bradshaw pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Walsh pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

A number of prisoners were arraigned, and pleading not guilty to various minor crimes, were remanded for trial.

The Court then adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning.

The Morogh Divorce Case—Further Postponement.

The case of Dominick Morogh vs. Josephine Morogh was called yesterday, before the referee, Mr. Landon, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Morogh was present with his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend. Several ladies were present as witnesses, but Mrs. Morogh did not make her appearance. Mr. James moved for an adjournment on account of the illness of his client, and placed his clerk upon the stand to prove her sickness. He testified that he saw her yesterday in her room at the St. George Hotel; that she was in bed and apparently sick. Mr. Townsend cross-examined him as to his knowledge of medicine, and then opposed the motion on the ground that there were other witnesses present who could be called. Mr. Townsend further opposed the adjournment on the ground of delay being injurious both to the plaintiff and defendant as they were theatrical people whose time was money. The case was eventually adjourned to Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

The Castillo Bond Robbery.

Justice Hogan, yesterday, received the formal complaint of Don Carlos del Castillo y Loteaga against Antonio Pelletier and Remin J. Bennett, for the larceny of $[illegible],000 worth of United States bonds. The affidavit was made upon information given by Detective Sampson, who made the arrest, and found the accused in possession of a $10,000 and two $500 bonds, which were a part of those stolen from him at the St. George Hotel on the 27th of last July. He therefore accused Pelletier and Bennett of the larceny of the entire amount, leaving it for them to prove otherwise, as he identified the bonds found as stolen property.

Thomas Sampson testified that he was notified on the 3d inst. by Mr. McNeil, a broker in Cedar-street, that stolen bonds had been offered for sale, and when he entered the office he found the accused there and the bonds exhibited in Court lying on the counter. He had no knowledge of any negotiation of the bonds, except that Mr. McNeil had pointed out Pelletier as the person who had offered them for negotiation. When witness made the arrest, Pelletier stated that he was acting under verbal orders from Mr. Banfield, the United States Treasury Solicitor; Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Col. Whitley, the Government Detective.

Señor Castillo was then cross-examined on the part of the defense. He stated that he saw Pelletier, who called on him at the office of the Spanish *Democrat*, in Nassau-street, in company with a man he represented to be C. C. Cox, Governor of Missouri. Mr. Cox had told the witness that he knew a person who possessed a $10,000 bond, and wanted him to purchase the same. The complainant said "No, he would not give any of his money to thieves." He had not offered any reward for the stolen bonds, as they were registered, and he was drawing the interest on them, according to law. He had given Pelletier no authorization to negotiate for the stolen bonds.

The case was then adjourned until next Wednesday, to await the return of Mr. McNeil from Buffalo.

Masonic Scene—Installation and Presentation at St. Nicholas Lodge—Elections.

The installation of the officers for the ensuing year of St. Nicholas Lodge, F. & A. M., held at the Lodge-room in this City, on Wednesday evening, was an occasion, from circumstances, of much interest to the craft. The ceremonies were conducted by District Deputy Grand Master Charles Roome, who, on this evening, paid his official visit to the Lodge. Among other distinguished Masons present were M. W. Richard L. Vaux, Past Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, and the Master together with a number of visiting brethren of Mozart Lodge, of Philadelphia. At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies, W. Joseph H. Livingston, Master of, and on behalf of Mozart Lodge, presented to St. Nicholas a complete and massive set of silver jewels as a slight mark of appreciation for the courtesy received in June last, upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic temple in this City, at which time the brethren of Mozart were the guests of St. Nicholas. The presentation speech was made by M. W. Brother Vaux, and appropriately responded to by R. W. Jerome Buck, Master of St. Nicholas Lodge. A handsome entertainment closed the evening's enjoyment.

The following officers of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., of this City, were recently elected at the annual election: B. Reed, Master; R. F. White, Senior Warden; John Benton, Junior Warden; C. T. Chickhaus, Treasurer, and Wm. Johnston, Jr., Secretary.

Trials at the Court of General Sessions—Personating a Priest.

There were several prisoners tried at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday. The first one was Louis [illegible], indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses. It appeared that he visited the house of Mrs. Schwab in Forsyth-street, in June, 1869, and, after representing himself as a priest, who had lately arrived in this country, he produced some linen, which he said was the property of his sister, who died on board ship *Corsang*. He sold a large quantity of the goods, on the representation that they were all like what he exposed, but, after his departure, it was ascertained that most of the goods were valueless. The jury were directed to render a verdict of not guilty, on account of variance between the proof and the indictment. The prisoner was then remanded, to answer other charges.

Bernard McGuire, guilty of stealing a wagon from Eugene [illegible], of No. 18 Cannon-street, was sent to State Prison for one year. David Vance and Thomas McLaughlin, convicted of petit larceny, were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Grand Jury impaneled in the Court, a few days ago, were discharged today by the Recorder, having found no indictments this term in consequence of the sitting of a Grand Jury at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and H. Mayor Hall in the chair.

Bills for supplies for the Sheriff's office were referred to a committee, the Mayor expressing a doubt as to whether they are a legal charge against the county.

A resolution was adopted to pay S. J. Lynch and Michael Moloney, $1,500 each for preparing the Controller's annual county report.

The Board then adjourned to 1 P. M. on the 12th of January next.

Award of Dock Bonds.

The Controller, yesterday, made the following awards of New-York dock bonds: John Pearce, $5,000 at $105 01; Wm. Nelson, Jr., $10,000 at $103 25; Wm. J. Quinlan, Jr., $4,000 at $102 25; Geo. K. Sistare, $50,000 at $102 25, $50,000 at $102 12½, $116,000 at $102 10; P. W. Engs & Sons, $5,000 at $102 36, $5,000 at $102 26, $5,000 at $102 52.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.
40—Ingraham, Jr., vs. Goelet.		151—Adler vs. Dunman.
47—Burling vs. King.		152—Andrews vs. The Glenville Woolen Co.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, Tracy and Joachimsen, JJ.

No calendar, except the one already published.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Same calendar.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 29.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Walsh vs. Carow; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hoffman vs. Walker; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Nicott vs. Kumpf; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

By Judge Monell.

Flamant vs. Wood; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Blockway vs. Locram; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Green vs. Feran; order granted.

Saltzer vs. Findell; motion denied.

Loughran vs. Gardner; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

White vs. Stevens; case settled, and ordered to be placed on file.

Lyons vs. Perkins; order granted.

Belmont vs. Pouvert; ordered that defendant submit request to find on or before Jan. 7, 1871, or be barred from submitting any. Plaintiff's attorney will see that a copy of this order is served.

Tilton vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell; interrogatories settled.

By Judge Spencer.

Harst vs. Frank; order granted.

Burnap vs. Hopkins; motion denied, with the costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

McDonald vs. Titus; motion granted on payment by plaintiff to defendant of $10 costs.

By Judge Loew.

Contes vs. Coutes; case referred.

Anderson vs. Anderson; case referred.

Department of Buildings vs. Beekman; motion granted.

The People vs. Smith; the fine or judgment on forfeited recognizance reduced to $500.

Huszak vs. Zeiner; motion denied, with leave to renew.

By Judge Larremore.

Perellada vs. Enos; motion granted conditionally.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

The jurors summoned for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Circuits, for Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, will attend on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 10½ A. M. By order of the Court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Dec. 29.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

Catharine Scullin vs. William Dolan.—The plaintiff sues to recover damages in the sum of $10,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the negligence of the defendant. Defendant, as appeared by the testimony, was the owner of the tenement-house, No. 192 Mulberry-street, on which was a brick and mortar chimney, with blue-stone coping about six feet high. In the year 1868, the plaintiff, while talking with a neighbor on the sidewalk in front of the building, was struck by a piece of the blue-stone coping which fell from the chimney, the stone striking him in the region of the right shoulder, and causing a multiple fracture of the right clavicle, a contused and lacerated wound of the scalp, and a severe contusion of the side, from the effects of which plaintiff still suffers; that these injuries are of such a nature as to deprive him of the use of his arm and compel him to wear it in a sling, and is deprived of his sleep, and has been rendered incapable of dressing or undressing himself. It is claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the chimney was improperly constructed, was without anchors in the coping, and generally in an unsafe condition, and that for that reason it was readily removed by a child on the roof engaged in a lawful act.

Defendant denies his liability, and claims that it resulted from the negligence of a boy beating carpets on the roof.

The case is still on.

B. F. Einstein for plaintiff; Frederick Smythe for defendant.

THE UNHEALTHY STABLE CASE.

Schneider vs. O'Hearn.—This action, which was to recover damages for injuries resulting to plaintiff's premises by reason of the defendant keeping his stable on an adjoining lot in a state of unrepair, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, was disposed of for the present by a failure of the jury to agree.

Arnoux, Rich & Woodford for plaintiff; Frederick Smythe for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....119	10 Nassau Bank.....107
2,000 do. ....[illegible]	200 Adams Ex.....64½
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.107½	[illegible] do.....64½
20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65[illegible]	100 N.Y.C.&H.bet.c.[illegible]
25,000 U. S. 5-20, C., [illegible]	1,000 do.....90¾
35,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67[illegible]	100 do.....91
7,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R..c.106½	100 do.....c. 90⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N...[illegible]	200 N.Y.C.&H.S.Ctfs. 87⅝
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, N... 24	200 do.....b10. 87⅝
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, [illegible]	200 do.....bet. c. b3. 87⅝
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, New, Jan. and July. [illegible]	500 Erie Railway.....23
32,000 do. [illegible]	500 Harlem R. R.....132
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.....92½	100 do.....bet. c. 132
20,000 do.....[illegible]	200 L. S. & M. So.....91⅞
1,000 Mo. St. H. & St. Jos. Is.....92½	100 do.....s3 91⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s '76.101½	100 do.....bet. c. c. 91½
41,000 U. Pac. R. 1st M.....[illegible]	44 Reading R. R.....[illegible]
33,000 do.....74⅜	1,000 Union Pac.....11⅞
1,000 do.....74½	100 do.....11⅞
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. [illegible]	200 Chic. & N.W.Pf.b3. 81½
5,000 do.....[illegible]	100 do.....81⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.[illegible]	200 Chic. & R. I.....c. 104⅞
12,000 C. & R. I. and P. R. 7s.....100	100 do.....104⅝
5,000 M. & E. R. 1st M. [illegible]	100 do.....c. 104⅞
3,000 M. & E. R. 2d M. [illegible]	200 do.....b30. 104⅞
5,000 C. & M. Cons'd B. [illegible]	100 do.....c. 104⅝
5,000 T. & W. S. N. H. C. B. [illegible]	300 do.....bet. c. 104⅝
100 Mer. B'k, ex div.....112½	100 Mil. & St. Paul.....55
100 W. U. Tel.....[illegible]	[illegible] do.....55½
[illegible]	[illegible] do.....55⅞
[illegible]	1,000 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 80½
[illegible]	100 Tol., W. & W.....c. 48⅝
[illegible]	100 do.....[illegible]
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. [illegible]	270 Del., Lack. & W.....102⅝
[illegible]	100 do.....bet. c. 102⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. Co. [illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss.....[illegible]
100 U. S. Ex.....[illegible]	[illegible] do.....27⅝
[illegible] do.....[illegible]	20 C., C., Cin. & I. b.c. 83
[illegible] do.....[illegible]	[illegible] H. and St. Jo.....[illegible]
[illegible] do.....[illegible]	60 Rome & W. ex. div. 124½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....113¼	15 W. U. Tel.....44½
[illegible] do.....[illegible]	100 do.....b. s. 44½
17,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.107½	200 Erie Railway.....23
[illegible]	[illegible] do.....22⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.107½	200 Harlem R.....132½
[illegible] U. S. 5-20, C., '65.[illegible]	100 Reading R.....[illegible]
7,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.110⅛	200 do.....s3. 98⅞
15,000 do.....[illegible]	100 L. S. & M. S. Rd. 91½
5,000 do.....[illegible]	[illegible] do.....91⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68.111	[illegible] do.....91⅞
35,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.106⅛	500 do.....91⅞
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....[illegible]	600 [illegible]
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n.....63⅝	[illegible] Panama R.....[illegible]
5,000 do.....63¾	200 U. Pacific R.....10⅞
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July.....[illegible]	100 do.....b. c. 10¾
[illegible]	100 C. & N. W. R.....s30. 70⅞
10,000 [illegible]	[illegible] C. & N. W. Pf. s3. 81⅞
17,000 U. Pa. R. 1st M. 74½	200 [illegible]
10,000 U. Pa. 10s, In. [illegible]	600 C. & R. I. R.....c. 104⅞
20,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. [illegible]	[illegible] do.....b15. 105⅛
1,000 do.....[illegible]	[illegible] do.....b15. 105⅛
5,000 Cen. Pa. G. Bds. [illegible]	[illegible] do.....105
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. [illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. R.....55½
10,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.....[illegible]	[illegible] do.....s3. 55½
[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....80½
200 N. Y. C. & H. R.....[illegible]	100 do.....s3. 80⅞
100 do.....[illegible]	100 P., F. W. & C. G.....93
100 do.....[illegible]	100 Chi. & Al. R.....114
200 do.....[illegible]	200 Ohio & M. R.....b3. 28⅛
300 do.....[illegible]	100 D., L. & W. b. s. c. 102⅝
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.C. s. 87⅛	20 C., C., C. & Ind. R. 83

THURSDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

Money was again made very scarce and dear to the Brokers on the Street today, partly, perhaps, by the heavy purchases of Gold yesterday, while the Gold itself came out too freely from the Treasury to make it comfortable to buyers to carry over their balances. Cash sales were made today at 110⅛ ₩ cent., and in other instances a sixteenth ₩ cent. a day interest was paid on balances, while the price regular way, that is for delivery to-morrow, was 110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent. The Treasury paid out the additional sum of $1,300,000 today for Gold Interest, and $720,000 on the Principal of the 5 ₩ cent. Loan of 1871. The Office also paid out $250,000 Interest on the United States Currency 6 ₩ cents.

The *Bearish* leaders on the Stock Exchange have the credit of being decided *Bulls* in Gold, and whether their purchases of Gold are made on actual confidence in Gold after the New Year, or with the double object of absorbing Money in carrying the Gold to the prejudice of the Railway market, it would, perhaps, be difficult to know, so extraordinary is the present manœuvering on the Exchange to bring down Stocks. The rates paid for carrying the New-York and Western Stocks were at one time from a sixteenth to an eighth of one ₩ cent. a day, but about 3 o'clock a lender came into the Long Room offering any part of a million of dollars at simple Interest, until to-morrow. The Public Funds were not pressed on the market, and 5-20s were carried over at 7 ₩ cent. Interest, while in some instances they were lent out free of Interest. The whole amount offered to the Treasury at noon was only $1,961,000, of which the following were accepted:

Baker & Brown.	Fariee & Titus.
$[illegible] '65, r., n.....106.45	$50,300 '65, c., n.....106.44
Woerishoffer & Co.	800 '65, c., n.....106.44
5,000 '64, c.....106.17	Ed. Sweet & Co.
5,000 '64, c.....106.15	6,150 '65, r., n.....106.23
10,000 '64, c.....106.12	3,000 '65, c., n.....106.23
J. A. Zerega & Co.	1,000 '64, r.....106.23
20,000 '65, r., o.....106.20	500 '65, c., o.....106.23
20,000 '65, r., o.....106.25	65,000 '65, c., o.....106.20
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	2,000 '64, c.....106.24
71,500 '65, r., o.....106.32	100 '64, r.....106.[illegible]
42,600 '65, c., o.....106.32	4,000 '65, r., o.....106.24
1,250 '65, c., n.....106.32	20,900 '62, r.....106.24
14,000 '62, r.....106.32	2,400 '65, c., n.....106.24
1,100 '64, r.....106.32	2,850 '67, c.....106.24
2,850 '64, c.....106.32	750 '67, r.....106.24
Marx & Co.	1,900 '62, c.....106.27
25,000 '64, c.....106.35	250 '62, r.....106.27
5,000 '65, r.....106.35	4,600 '64, c.....106.27
H. H. Alexander.	20,000 '65, c., n.....106.40
2,000 '62, r.....106.35	5,000 '65, c.....106.52
Fisk & Hatch.	Reid, Lee & Content.
11,000 '62, c.....106.49	6,000 '62, r.....106.49
63,000 '64, c.....106.49	1,000 '62, c.....106.49
10,000 '64, c.....106.49	1,000 '67, c.....106.49
38,000 '65, c.....106.49	1,000 '65, c.....106.49
115,000 '65, r., n.....106.49	1,000 '65, r.....106.49
36,000 '65, c., n.....106.49	W. T. Hatch & Son.
20,000 '67, c.....106.49	3,500 '64, c.....106.35
Vermilye & Co.	10,050 '64, c.....106.43
46,000 '62, r.....106.55	4,000 '64, r.....106.43
142,000 '62, r.....106.55	11,000 '65, r., c.....106.43
27,000 '65, r.....106.55	1,000 '62, r.....106.43
39,700 '65, r., n.....106.55	1,250 '62, c.....106.43
Total.....$2,000,000	

At the Stock Exchange, after the foregoing purchase by the Treasury, and the announcement of so moderate an offering, the 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 110¼ ₩ cent., including the January coupon, and the other descriptions were all stiffer than in the morning. The 10-40s were quiet at 106⅛@106¼ ₩ cent.

The State Stocks were firm on Tennessees, sales of the new at 63½@63¾, and steady on South Carolinas.

In the Railway Bonds a fresh raid was made upon the Union Pacifics, while the Centrals were left alone by the party who sold so fiercely night before last. The Union First Mortgages sold down to 72@72½ ₩ cent. after the Second Board, on a rumor that one of the leading Directors in New-England had failed. The only foundation for the story is the failure of a house in San Francisco with which the New-England party referred to had intimate business relations, though to what extent his name or means are involved is not stated; but they probably bear no important relation to his long-reputed great wealth. The Common Stock of the Union Pacific fell to 10¾, after selling in the forenoon at 11¼@11⅛.

The New-England failure is *not* confirmed from Boston this Afternoon, although the rumor had reached that City. Whether true in part or in whole, or entirely destitute of foundation, it will not affect the prompt payment of the Union Pacific Interest on Tuesday next.

The New-York and Western Railways were all firm throughout the day, and advanced in the Afternoon against the talk, and acknowledged fact, of an active demand for Money. The heaviest dealings on the Western list were in Rock Island, which advanced to 105¼ ₩ cent. Lake Shore was also in demand, and the North-wests and St. Pauls firm. New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and New-York and Harlem were also in favor, and Central Stock higher.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night.

The Foreign Bill market was dull through the day, and the rate on London, on actual sales, 109 ₩ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 29.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	107¾	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅜
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	63¾	63¾
New-York Central and Hudson	91¾	91¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87¾	87⅞
Reading Railroad	98	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	105¼
North-west Common	70	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	81¼	81¾
Pacific Mail Company	39½	40
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	80⅞
St. Paul Common	55	55½
Lake Shore	91⅞	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	28⅛
Toledo and Wabash	48⅝	48⅞
Western Telegraph	44⅞	45
Erie	22⅞	22⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29.

Gold receipts	$3,886,647 53
Gold payments	1,887,988 51
Gold balance	85,744,394 90
Currency receipts	1,438,137 51
Currency payments	1,332,068 56
Currency balance	11,906,773 32
Customs	292,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81.....109½	5-20 coup., '67.....110⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81.....113¼	5-20 coup., '68.....111
5-20 coup., '62.....107¾	10-40 reg.....106⅛
5-20 coup., '64.....107½	10-40 coup.....106⅝
5-20 coup., '65.....107⅝	6s currency.....110
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....109⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.....63½	Kentucky 6s.....97
Tenn. 6s, new bds.....63¾	Ill. Canal bds., '70.....102
Va. 6s, old.....65¾	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....102
Va. 6s, new bds.....68	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....102
Va. 6s, reg., old.....50	Ill. War Loan.....102
Georgia 6s.....81	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78.....100
N. C. 6s, old.....45½	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73.....100
N. C. Funding Act '66.....32	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73.....100
N. C. Funding Act '68.....23	Mich. 7 ₩ cent., '78.....100
N. C. new bds.....24	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.....103
S. C. new bds.....65	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan.....107½
La. 6s, levee bds.....69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.....102
California 7s.....112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.....102
Connecticut 6s.....102½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.....102½
Alabama 8s.....101½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.....102½
Ark. 6s, Funded.....48	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.....102½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.....60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.....102½
Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '81.....100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.....100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83.....90	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 82
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87.....96	Gt. Western 1st, '88.....100
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.....96	Gt. Western 1st, '88.....90
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n.....96	Gt. Western 2d, '93.....90
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76.....102	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....99½
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76.....100	Morris & Essex 1st.....99½
Erie 7s, 3d, Ind., '83.....96	Morris & Essex 2d.....95½
Erie 7s, 4th, Ind., '80.....92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....101½
Erie 7s, 5th, Ind., '88.....78	N. J. Central 2d.....100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.....87	N. J. Cent. new Bds.....102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.....101½	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 1st.....103
Harlem 1st.....100	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 2d.....97
Harlem Con. M. & S. F.....90½	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 3d.....92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st.....112½	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.....[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d.....93	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.....96
M. So. & N. I. s. F. 7 ₩ c.....97½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.....94
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.....93½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.....79
Central Pacific Bds.....92½	Chi. & Alton 1st.....103½
Union Pacific 1st Bds.....74½	Chi. & Alton Income.....92
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.....55½	Ohio & Miss. 1st.....99½
Un. Pac. Income 10s.....55	Ohio & Miss. Cons.....89
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c., '75.....[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux City 1st.....95
Alton & T. H. 1st.....98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.....89½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pref.....81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.....104½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.....93½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.....90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.....84½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....95	M. & St. P., I. & M. d.....85½
Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv.....88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.....88
Han. & St. Jo. conv.....104½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.....82½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.....100	Tol., Peo. & War. E. D.....81
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.....96	Tol., Peo. & War. W. D.....[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.....94½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.....96
Tol. & Wab. 2d.....84½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.....[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....135	Continental.....[illegible]
Manhattan.....151	Commonwealth.....87
Merchants'.....112	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.....100
Union.....140½	Fourth National.....104
America.....141	Ninth National.....107½
City.....220	Gold Exchange.....70
Phenix.....104	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.....118½
Mechanics' & Traders'.....125	Spring Mount'n Coal.....55
National.....116	Canton Co., Baltim'e.....65
Merchants' Ex.....90	Consol. Coal of Md.....29
Leather Manuf's'.....200	Cumb. Coal & Iron.....25
State of New-York.....110	West. Union Tel.....44½
Commerce.....117	Mariposa Mining.....5
Broadway.....[illegible]	Mariposa Pf.....9½
Ocean.....73	Boston Water Power.....15
Mercantile.....124	Adams Express.....64½
American Exchange.....112	Wells-Fargo Express.....33
Bank of the Republic.....115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr'p.....3
Irving.....118½	American Express.....42
Grocers'.....110	United States Ex.....52½
Market.....125	Pacific Mail.....39½
Nassau.....107	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	99
City 6s, new	99½	100
Camden and Amboy	117½	118
Pennsylvania Central	62⅛	62¼
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	58½	59
Catawissa Preferred	37¼	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	26¾
Northern Central	41½	41¾
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾
Lehigh gold loan	85½	86½

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son, Bankers for the North and South Alabama Road, in regard to the Bonds of the Road, guaranteed by the State of Alabama, bearing Eight ₩ cent. Gold Interest. They propose to sell at 95 ₩ cent. and interest for Currency, until a day or two after the New Year, when the price will be advanced to par.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, advertise to pay the January interest for the Chicago and Alton Road, Joliet and Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City, Dubuque, South-western, Detroit and Pontiac, and Detroit and Milwaukee Bonds.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 12.

The Scioto County and Portsmouth City, Ohio, January Coupons will be paid by the National Currency Bank, Wall-street and Broadway.

The January Coupons of the Bonds of the Counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, Mississippi, will be paid by Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street. The same house will pay the January Coupons for the Petersburg Road, York River Road and Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says of this year's trade in Boots and Shoes:

"While some of the industrial interests of the country have languished, or from various causes have been completely prostrated during the past year, the manufacture of Boots and Shoes has been quite successful, and the business of 1870 will prove as remunerative to the manufacturer and as profitable to the workman as for any year since the close of the war. The increase in production has been greater than is indicated by the shipments from this market, as during the Fall season the demand for Boots was so urgent that shipments were made direct from the factories, instead of from the sales-rooms in the city, as is usually the custom. The demand for boots has been unusually heavy, and until late in the season most manufacturers found their orders running ahead of their productions; and with the exception of the rougher and cheaper grades, there are very light stocks now in the market. Brogans, which are as staple an article as boots, have not sold so well; and while some houses who had an extensive circle of customers, or whose goods in certain localities were a standard article, have done a remunerative business, the brogan manufacturers, as a whole, find the results of the year's business unsatisfactory. Southern dealers, who have purchased largely of these goods in former years, have not been so good customers, partly owing to the low price of cotton, but more to the fact that the negro population, which formerly wore these goods exclusively, are fast substituting boots and the fancy sorts of shoes for that description which reminds them of their days of bondage. But brogans and higher-cut shoes of this class are not likely to go out of fashion, nor is there any danger of the market being supplied from other countries. The increase in the production of serge goods has been unusually large, and the Southern dealers have been liberal customers. The negro women are using more of the coarser grades of these goods, and the manufacture of extra uses of coarse serge boots for women's wear is likely to become a distinct branch of the business. The slipper business has been brisk and profitable, and the manufacturers of ladies' slippers especially have found a ready market for all the goods they could produce. Collections have also been quite promptly made, although, as the season closes, a number of small failures in other markets will reduce the profits of the manufacturers in some of our shoe towns. As a whole, however, the manufacturer has had no reason to complain, and the added comforts and increased luxuries in thousands of homes furnish ample evidence that the profits arising from a successful prosecution of this great industry are shared alike by workman and manufacturer."

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Dec. 12, says:

"The late seasonable cold has terminated during the past week in Midwinter, the frost being at the commencement very severe, and closing with a fall of snow. With indications, however, of another change, we may yet reach Christmas without much severity. It is certainly to be desired that this should be the case, as holders of stock will have a rough and unprofitable time of it. Much land being already sown with wheat, those who were too late for Autumn planting must lay the blame at their own doors, should it prove to their disadvantage; but the course of events may yet favor them and set matters straight, as the new American Spring qualities are unusually fine, and before them Talavera qualities may carry the day. Although the promise of peace seems still in the ascendant, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the war in our neighbor's country has so increased its victims and extended its ravages that prices have fully recovered the previously-noted decline, and English farmers begin to think this fearful European strife must further enhance values. The French Government, apparently impressed with the growing danger, begin to consider their African colonies, as deserving of every encouragement, by pecuniary grants. But new ground must have its labor as well as time, and, with requisitions for military help, in thinly-populated places, we fear little can be accomplished in a single season, part of which is already gone. The recent disasters in France may convince the present rulers of the hopelessness of the struggle, and bring about an armistice or settled peace. But even then the German occupation would not speedily come to an end; so the pressure must for some time remain with its sad consequences to the country. There is no reliable estimate of the destruction already wrought, but a sense of its magnitude keeps holders very firm. In London, prices on Friday, in several instances, exceeding the advance of Monday's 1s. ₩ quarter, which being paid by country millers shows very plainly [illegible] The arrivals off the coast since the 3d December were 11 cargoes, of which [illegible] The sales of English wheat noted last week were 73,817 qrs. at 52s. 2d., against 48,125 qrs. at 44s. 3d. in 1869. The London averages were [illegible] The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 3 were 536,749 cwts. Wheat and [illegible] cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by [illegible] miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis [illegible] to Pekin, Ill., which has [illegible] doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with [illegible] Atlantic and Pacific, making a [illegible] from ocean to ocean over [illegible] other routes.

The Bonds bear [illegible] construction. The few remaining we offer at [illegible] and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS, bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, [illegible] Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this, a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way-traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is already assured, by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of town and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	843	Leather, sides	4,517
Dried Fruit, pkgs	156	Molasses, (N. O.,) bbls	102
Eggs, bbls	986	Pork, bbls	1,002
Flour, bbls	11,002	Beef, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	18,880	Butter, pkgs	8,011
Corn, bushels	31,325	Cut-meats, pkgs	664
Oats, bushels	17,275	Lard, pkgs	1,350
Grass-seed, bushels	610	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	292	Tallow, pkgs	12
Rye, bushels	400	Cheese, pkgs	694
Corn-meal, bags	478	Dressed Hogs, No.	579
Malt, bushels	7,800	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	400
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	1
Hemp, bales	12	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]
Hops, bales	94	Whisky, bbls	207
Hides, No.	730	Wool, bales	245

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Copernicus*, for Liverpool—1,650 bbls. Pork, 1,229 tcs. Lard, 700 tcs. Beef, 3,765 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 372 bales Cotton, 2,460 Staves, 100 bags Clover-seed, 47 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Tyrian*, for Glasgow—3 hhds. Tobacco, 3,426 bbls. Flour, 580 bags Clover-seed, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 216 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Beef.

By the bark *Helena*, for Leghorn—[illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Oysters.

ASHES—Pots continue in light request at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls have been neglected and nominal at $9 25@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and firm; sales here, 2,774 bags by the steamer *Hansa*, on private terms, and at Baltimore, 1,000 bags to arrive by the Danish schooner *Arendal*, at 10¼c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond. Other kinds have been inactive at about previous figures. We quote Java at 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio 9¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 16c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15¾c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14¾c.@16c.; [illegible], 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery the dealings have been on a moderate scale, and the market has been quoted heavy on the basis of yesterday's quotations; sales, 2,494 bales, (of which 750 bales were to arrive,) including 1,938 bales to shippers, 1,546 bales to spinners, 10 bales to speculators, and 20 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market has been quite active, but prices have been quoted an ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower. Sales 12,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 200 bales at 14⅞c.; for January, 200 bales at 15c.; for February, 100 bales at 15 1-16c.; 200 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; for March, 200 bales at 15 7-16c.; 500 bales at 15⅜c.; for February, 100 bales, for March, 300 bales, for April, 300 bales at 15⅝c., together; [illegible] on board at Mobile, 100 bales at 14¼c. And today, for December, 700 bales at 14⅞c.; for January, 200 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14 15-16c., 300 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 800 bales at 14¾c., 200 bales at 14 13-16c., 200 bales at 14¾c.; for February, 300 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 1-16c.; 200 bales at 15⅛c., for January, 100 bales at 15c.; for February, 100 bales at 15 3-16c., for March, 100 bales at 15⅜c., together; for February, 100 bales at 15¼c.; for March, 100 bales at 15⅜c., together; for March, 700 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 5-16c., 1,150 bales at 15¼c.; for April, 200 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15⅞c.; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales on private terms; free on board at Savannah, 200 bales on private terms, last evening. Exchanges—[illegible] paid to exchange 200 bales January for 200 bales March; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales January for 300 bales March; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales December for 200 bales March; 1-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales December for 200 bales January; ⅛c. paid to exchange 400 bales January for 400 bales March.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	15	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15⅜	15½
Middling	15⅜	15½	15⅞	16
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	22,607
Receipts last week	28,[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	26,786
Receipts since Sept. 1	342,514
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	720,242
Receipts preceding year	658,438
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	662,200
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	140,631
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	128,962
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,268,597
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	78,800

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, and though the offerings have not been large, buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. A light movement has been reported in shipping extras on the basis of $6 25@$6 30 for State, delivered, and $6 10@$6 20 for do., from dock. Trade brands have been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, at our quotations. Family brands have been very quiet within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 05@$6 30; good to fancy, $6 30@$6 70; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 00@$6 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 40 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 20@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 30@ 5 80
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	6 05@ 6 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 40
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	6 45@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 30
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$6 85 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 45@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 25@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western, $4 20@$4 40 for Jersey, $4 15@$4 25 for Southern, $4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at from $3 25@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	6 35@ 6 85
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 45@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ [illegible]

FISH—Business has been very tame in all kinds; prices have not varied remarkably.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry has been noted for the leading articles at firm prices. Layer Raisins, $3 60 ₩ box; Currants, 12c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually dull today, and though the offerings of prime stock have been limited, and most holders have been confident in their views, prices have been quoted weaker toward the close, without leading to any very important purchases for shipment or home trade purposes. A sale of choice new No. 2 Spring, called No. 1, was reported early in the day at $1 46. Late in the day a few loads of Straight new No. 2 do. were placed at $1 43@$1 43½; but the leading sellers were unwilling to make concessions of moment. A few loads of damaged and old Spring were disposed of at from $1 12@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was inactive, but held with firmness, particularly the better qualities, which were not plenty. White Wheat was inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 40,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 50, chiefly at $1 47@$1 48 for Amber afloat; No. 2 at $1 3[illegible], chiefly at $1 45@$1 [illegible] afloat; Mixed Spring at $1 40@$1 [illegible]; old Spring at $1 25@$1 3[illegible]; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 47@$1 50; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 [illegible] $1 50; White Southern nominally at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, closing heavy at reduced figures. The business has been mainly in new Mixed Western at 78c.@80c., closing at 78c.@79c. for the best samples; in new Yellow Western at 80c.@82c.; and in new White Southern (for export) at 85c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 78c.@82c. for new Mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 78c.@85c. for White do.; [illegible] [illegible] from track in poor condition, [illegible] continues quiet at from 80c.@81 for [illegible] Western, and $1 [illegible] for State, [illegible] Barley has been in [illegible] request and steady; sales [illegible] including Canada West at [illegible] and State at 80c.@85c. ₩ bushel. Barley malt has been quiet at our figures, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State [illegible] and lots of City at $1 25, on time, ₩ bushel. Oats have [illegible] moderate demand at easier prices. Sales [illegible] since our last of [illegible] bushels [illegible] for inferior to choice Mixed [illegible] White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, [illegible] 66c.@67c., afloat, and 67c. in store [illegible] new Mixed Western; 61c.@ for State, [illegible] White State ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,335 bbls. Flour, and 1,500 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 2,000 bushels Wheat and 3,765 bushels Corn for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at former prices.

HAY—Sales have been in request at $1 15@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and firm at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady in most lines, but has been inactive.

HIDES—Have been very moderately sought after at about previous quotations.

HONEY—Has been dull at old figures.

HOPS—Have been in light demand at from 4c.@8c. for New Crop, 8c.@10c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@5c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 94 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been without change of moment as to price, with a moderate jobbing inquiry noted.

LEATHER—Sales have been steady, but without remarkable animation in any line.

METALS—Values show no important change, but trade is lifeless and unsatisfactory in all branches.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for New-Orleans at firm prices. Other kinds are dull and irregular. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 50c.@65c.; New Crop Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@75c. ₩ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@23c.	21c.@26c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	25c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@75c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered sparingly and quoted stronger, with a fair demand reported on the basis of $2 20 for Strained, with $2 25 asked for round lots; sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $2 20; 1,275 bbls. low No. 2 to No. 1 at from $2 25@$3 25; and 200 bbls. Pale at from $4 50@$5 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been held with confidence but has been quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been in decidedly more urgent demand and has been quoted up to 47½c.@48c. bid, and as high as 48c. asked for round lots, in merchantable order, on much lighter offerings; sales, 175 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@48c. ₩ gallon. At Wilmington further sales of 1,500 bbls., free on board, have been reported at 44c. ₩ gallon for shipment. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@50c. ₩ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 20@$6 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Prices of most kinds have been quoted steady, but the dealings have been unimportant, as a rule.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet at about former figures.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted at 13c. for prompt, and 12⅛c.@12¼c. for January delivery, but has been inactive. Shipping Crude has been quiet and nominal at 17c.@17½c. here, and 15½c.@16c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 250 bbls. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries have been in more demand at $3 25, and Lower at $3 50 ₩ bbl., with a freer movement reported for early delivery on this basis. Refined has been in more demand here for export, on the basis of 23½c.@23¾c. for Standard White, early delivery, showing an advance, with sales reported since our last of 3,500 bbls. At Philadelphia 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for December and January delivery, the former at equal to 23½c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,500 bbls. The export clearances since our last have been 244,141½ gallons from Philadelphia for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been very quiet since our last, within a range of 27c.@28c., as extremes, ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been in moderate demand at 9½c., in shipping order, with sales of 1,500 bbls., 14c.@14¼c. in cases, and 4¾c.@4⅞c., in bulk, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a limited inquiry. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 270 bbls., at $20 25, chiefly at $20, for new Mess; $19 50 for old Mess; $18 [illegible] for new Prime Mess, and [illegible] the latter for retail lots of choice; $21 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very limited inquiry noted, on the basis of $19 50 for Western Mess, seller March; sales, 250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less request, closing less firmly. We now quote the range at from 8c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for Western, and 9¼c.@9½c. for City. Cut-meats continue inactive at about previous figures; sales equal to 80 pkgs. at 10½c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been in moderate request and irregular in price; sales have been reported of 100 boxes Short Rib on private terms; 200 boxes Short Clear at 11⅛c.@11¼c., and 500 boxes Cumberlands, Stratford and Short and Long Clear, for forward delivery, on private terms. Lard has attracted less attention, and has been quoted less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., for prompt and December delivery, at 11⅞c.@12c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11¾c.@12⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 12c.@12¼c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, sellers' option, at 12⅛c. for March, closing irregularly. Beef continues in request at full rates; sales have been reported of 105 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $14@$17 50 for Extra Mess ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in moderate demand at $20@$26 50 for Prime Mess, $26@$28 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales, 150 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at $28@$30 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter has been slow of sale, in most instances, at essentially unaltered figures. State, interior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c., the day's receipts were 3,011 pkgs. Cheese continues in light request at from 8c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 694 boxes. Messrs. STAHR & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: The holiday week, now present, is, as usual, characterized by quietude, and absence of all transactions except those of necessity, and filling imperative orders with the entire product of trade. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,290 pkgs., which shows a large falling off. The demand for the week has been confined to fancy stock for holiday use and low grades for ordinary purposes—fair to good grades being still without active movement. We make no change in our quotations, at which the market closes quietly.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	36@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	34@36
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	24@28
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₩ lb.	28@32
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₩ lb.	20@22
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania fresh pails, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	30@32
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	25@28
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	16@18
Common and White Western and State, stock, ₩ lb.	12@18
Canada, fair to prime, ₩ lb.	22@26
Roll Butter, prime, ₩ lb.	22@26
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₩ lb.	18@20

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 12,738 boxes, and the export for the same period being 5,294 boxes of 60 lbs. each. Local and export trade are taking only for necessities, all transactions of moment being deferred by common consent until the opening of the new year. The volume of trade is necessarily quite light, but the market remains firm, and our quotations are without change.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	15½@16¼
State Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ₩ lb.	12½@12¾
State Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₩ lb.	15 @16¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	13½@14½
Western, fair to good, ₩ lb.	13 @14
Western, ordinary, ₩ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—Has been quiet but steady; Carolina, $8 50 @$9 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been firm and in fair request.

SEEDS—Clover has been in demand at 11¼c.@11½c. for prime samples, ₩ lb., chiefly for export; sales 600 bags. Flax and Timothy unchanged. Calcutta Linseed has been in fair request and buoyant in price; sales 2,600 bags and 2,000 pockets, on the spot, at $2 15, gold; and 7,000 bags, to arrive by the *Ivanhoe*, at $2 17½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet at unaltered prices.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately at steady rates. We quote: Castile at 10½c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 6¼c., and No. 1 at 4¼c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been held with confidence, but have been inactive.

SUGAR—Trade has been lifeless today, and values have not varied essentially. Late yesterday 1,906 boxes Havana were disposed of at 10⅛c. ₩ lb., to a refiner. Of the New-Orleans sold yesterday, 27 hhds. have been resold today at 10c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10½c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined have been in less demand, ranging from 11½c.@14¼c. ₩ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14⅛c.; A's, 13⅛; B's, 13c.@13⅛c.; extra C's, 12⅞c., and Yellow, 11½c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 12c.@13½c., and of Grease at 7c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been steady in price, but without activity.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at 92c.@93c. ₩ gallon. Receipts, 207 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A firm but quiet market has been reported in nearly all lines. Cotton and Provision room has been most sought after, in the line of way freight. Grain and Flour room has also been in request, but the firmness of shipowners checked engagements. Petroleum vessels attracted rather more attention at full rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,250 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and ¼d.@9-16d. by steam; 3,000 bales Cotton, from a Southern port, at ⅜d., by sail, ₩ lb.; 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., by sail, and 3s. 9d., by steam, ₩ bbl.; 16,800 bushels Wheat at 7d., by sail, and 8d. by steam, ₩ bushel; 75 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 35s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 200 bags Clover-seed, 100 tcs. Beef, and 175 boxes Bacon on private terms. For London, 250 bags Clover-seed, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₩ tierce, and 450 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 45s. and 50s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, 300 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 50 tons heavy and miscellaneous goods at equal to 32s. 6d.@[illegible] ₩ ton, and 471 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.@40s.; also a North German bark, of 450 tons register, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark, 368 tons register, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at [illegible], with privilege of all ports, including Adriatic, [illegible] Adriatic; a Norwegian bark, 450 tons register, with cargo equal to about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum at [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HEIR AT LAW. Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Madeline Henriques and Miss Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gausins.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Leading character by Mlle. Montaland.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 34th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

BRADY'S SKATING RINK.
Jersey City.
GRAND MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL ON THE ICE.

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

On the 28th, Mont Avron, near Paris, was silent, but the other forts kept up a steady fire upon the German guns. The Berlin papers say this is the initial movement in the general bombardment, as the capture of Avron will greatly facilitate the reduction of other works. Paris advices by way of Tours say that new works constructed beyond Mont Valerien, on the west, sent shells beyond Versailles, the Prussian headquarters, which is now considered untenable by the latter. Balloon advices to the 27th represent the people determined on a vigorous defense. The cold was intense, and military operations were suspended in a great measure, but preparations for future operations, from which much is expected, were in progress. A Saxon battalion at Maison Blanche had been dislodged.

The French claim the battle of Pont Noyelles as a victory, denying the German report that they had captured French prisoners. The Prussians moving on Havre were concentrating on Wednesday near Bolbec, and an engagement with the defenders of the port was imminent. Communication between Cherbourg and Calais is now effected by water, the land routes being interrupted by the Germans. The Crown Prince and the Duke of Saxony are reported to have gone to the assistance of Gen. Manteuffel, and the French are said to have left Arras, moving toward the extreme northern fortresses of France. The Germans on Monday occupied a position fourteen miles south of Arras.

Advices from Strasbourg say that two attempts to storm Belfort by the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss to the besiegers. The Germans have evacuated Dijon, which is now occupied by a French force. This is the first fruit of M. Gambetta's visit to Lyons. The French prisoners in the fortresses near the Rhine were recently detected in a conspiracy to escape on Christmas eve, and the scheme was, of course, defeated.

French reports represent the Prussians as treating the English newspaper correspondents with the armies, with harshness, sending several of them outside the lines.... A protest from the French Government sent to Vienna, against the use of Austrian railroad stock for South German military purposes, has resulted in the appointment of an Austrian commission to investigate the matter.... An English ship with a submarine cable for the French on board has been seized in the Thames at the instigation of the Prussian Ambassador. The Prussian Government has apologized for the outrage upon British vessels in the Seine, and offer pecuniary indemnity if required. The military officer who committed the offense has been Court-martialed and dismissed the service.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gen. Prim was shot at in his carriage, in Madrid, on the night of Dec. 27, by a band of men, who fired eight shots into the carriage, inflicting three wounds in the left arm and one in the right hand of the General, and also wounding his Adjutant. No arrests were made.... The order of accusation against Mr. Hort, complicated in the massacre by Greek bandits, has been countermanded.... The Roumanian Government, says a London telegram, declares its independence, and repudiates the Treaty of 1856. The declaration has caused a lively sensation in Constantinople.

GENERAL.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 18th inst., by way of London, represent quiet prevailing in Northern China.

The fighting at Montevideo, Uruguay, continued up to the latest advices, Nov. 12.

The Hudson River is low, and effectually closed by ice from Rhinebeck to Albany. The steam-boat *Connecticut* was badly damaged on Wednesday in trying to make her way past Germantown, and the *Norwich* was yesterday waiting at Hudson to break the way through the ice for the *Rip Van Winkle*, from this City.

The revenue officers have lately been seizing tobacco and cigars at Lowell, Mass.

The creditors of the American Plow Company, at Boston, have held a meeting, and favor an extension of time to the suspended establishment.

The recent stories from St. Thomas and Puerto Plata of revolutionary movements in San Domingo are pronounced pure inventions.

There is a party of Englishmen examining the copper beds of San Domingo.

Michael Duignan killed his mother at Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday.

Frank Dean stabbed Napoleon Brown to death in Platte County, Mo., on Monday evening last, in a quarrel.

Franz Wobein, steward of the Halifax Club, at Halifax, N. S., committed suicide yesterday.

"Red Dick" has been found guilty of murdering young Lykens, near Leavenworth, Kansas.

Two incendiary fires occurred at West Troy on Wednesday night, causing a loss of $10,000, and depriving six families of their homes.

The Apache Indians are reported as committing outrages in Arizona. A freight train was recently attacked by them, three persons killed, and a number of cattle "run off."

The obstructions of snow and ice on the Kansas Pacific Railroad have been cleared away, and the trains are running regularly again.

The receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad have made their first report, which shows a general improvement in affairs, since they took charge of the road.

Iron ore containing seventy-five per cent. of the pure metal has just been shipped from Cheyenne, W. T. It is the first lot sent from that region.

Orders have been sent to Col. Merrill, at Fort Scott, Kansas, to remove all settlers from the Miami Indian reservation. This includes about 75,000 acres of good land, on which 3,000 or 4,000 settlers have made valuable improvements.

Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, died at Washington yesterday.

Memorial tablets of George Washington and Robert E. Lee have been placed on either side of the chancel in a church at Alexandria, Va.

Judge Shipman, of the United States District Court in Connecticut, has granted an order requiring the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to show cause why it should not be declared bankrupt. The petitioner is James Alden, of New-York.

The house and furniture of Thomas E. Chickering, at Boston, was damaged by fire to the extent of $11,000 yesterday.

A flour-mill at Watertown, Wis., with a large quantity of wheat, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is $40,000.

The assistant marshals appointed to make the re-enumeration of the census of this City, have completed forty-two election districts, so far. The returns show an average increase of four names in each district over the previous census. The majority of the districts which have been finished are located down-town.

Mr. Sumner and San Domingo.

Whether Senator Sumner adheres to or recedes from the position he has assumed in the San Domingo dispute, is a question to be decided by himself. Whether, if the opportunity recurred, he would—as some of the newspaper correspondents allege—repeat his recent speech, making it more severe, if changed at all, is a matter which must be left to his own taste. If he prefer personalities to principles, and imagines that vehement attacks upon the President constitute proof of statesmanship, he will probably travel further on the course he has chosen. He may rest assured, however, that the approving words of Gerrit Smith or William Lloyd Garrison will not shake the judgment formed by the great body of intelligent observers in reference to the merits of the controversy. That judgment is not favorable to him. His attainments, experience, and general character might have been accepted as guarantees against the adoption in his case of the tactics common to ordinary ward politicians. He of all men might have been supposed to be superior to the methods of carrying on a discussion with which speakers of less pretension have made the country familiar. Where we looked for an example we have found a warning. A Massachusetts Senator, instead of stating calmly and courteously the reasons which impelled him to oppose the policy of the Executive, deemed it not unbecoming his reputation to assail the President, to insult his motives, and coarsely and offensively deride his suggestions. Mr. Sumner may look back on what he said and did with entire self-complacency, but the public regard him and his speech in quite a different light. They look upon the speech as discreditable to him, and as an illustration of the degrading tendencies which have crept into Congressional debates, and lessened their influence upon outside opinion.

So far as San Domingo is concerned, Mr. Sumner has done more than any other man to break down the opposition encountered by the treaty. The policy of annexation was a fair subject for difference of opinion. Weighty considerations were available on both sides. On either, a plausible argument might be constructed with strict reference to expediency. The President has certainly stated his view temperately and fairly. If those portions of his late Message which relate to it indicate an ardor not usually displayed by him, there is no reason for supposing that it proceeded from anything but a conviction of the importance of the subject from the stand-point of public interest. Was it not possible to present the opposite view with the same temper and the same respect for a different opinion? Are we to conclude that the opposition to the treaty rests not upon profound conviction, but upon personal pique and animosity? We apprehend that this is the conclusion which Mr. Sumner's course has forced upon the minds of many. The mere fact that he has exposed himself to suspicion upon this point is fatal to his authority in the final disposition of the main question. It will be said, and not without a semblance of plausibility, that he is simply keeping up a fight with the President, irrespective of matters directly connected with the treaty or the policy that is relied upon for its justification. If this impression does injustice to Mr. Sumner, he can blame only himself. He threw away all the influence he ever had in regard to San Domingo when he converted a grave issue into a pretext for bandying epithets and making war upon the President.

Everybody Whitewashed.

Coroners and juries have a happy method of smoothing over difficulties, explaining away calamities, and making things pleasant for culpable persons. The jury impaneled to hear evidence respecting the fall of Hale's man-trap in Thirty-fifth-street, are not an exception to the rule. They have whitewashed everybody. Hale, the owner, and Cochrane, the builder, are by the verdict exonerated from all blame, because the building "was put up according to law, and built of the best materials." And the Building Department of the City is relieved from responsibility by the declaration that its officers "have performed their duties in this matter according to law." All the persons concerned are justified, so far as the Coroner's jury can justify them; the censure, which belongs somewhere, being conveniently cast upon an impersonality—the law, which is pronounced "defective," and is commended to the Legislature for such amendment as shall "make special provisions for all isolated buildings."

The worst of whitewash is that it rubs off; it does not permanently hide dirt or deformity. This verdict of the Coroner's jury may satisfy Mr. Hale, Mr. Cochrane, and the officials of the Building Department, but it will not shake or modify the general conviction that the fall of the building was in part the result of causes which might have been averted, and, therefore, that the calamity entails a responsibility equal to that attaching to an aggravated case of manslaughter.

The defectiveness of the law is apparent. It prescribes rules which are not universally applicable, fails to provide for differences and difficulties that continually occur, and deprives the Superintendent of the discretionary authority which is essential to the effective performance of the duties properly belonging to his office. The amendment suggested by the jury would very imperfectly meet the requirements that are continually felt. "Special provisions for isolated buildings" will not be enough. It is notorious that Hale's building was only one of scores of man-traps that have been hurriedly constructed in various parts of the City. Adjoining buildings may in the meantime lessen the danger, but the radical defects are there, and sooner or later what with cruel mockery are called "calamities" will be repeated. The law needs thorough revision and amendment. But let the law be rendered perfect, and while the City Government remains in its present hands, what assurance can we have that the Building Department will be more trustworthy or efficient than any other of the departments? The jury may be satisfied that no blame attaches to the Superintendent or his subordinates in the Thirty-fifth-street matter, but our citizens are not satisfied. The Inspectors are of course prepared to affirm that they did their duty, but others have stated that the Inspectors were rarely seen about the building. Their visits seem to have been mere formalities, and their opinions as to particular sources of weakness in the building and particular methods of imparting greater strength, are too conflicting to be of much value. No man can read the evidence without feeling that the machinery provided by the law and our civic masters is utterly inadequate. The Building Department, in fact, is a delusion and a snare; it leads the public to believe that in the matter of building effective precautions are taken, when in reality the measures employed afford little absolute security.

As for the builder, Mr. Cochrane, it is plain that he had only one object in view—the fulfillment of his contract and the earning of so much money. He knew that the building was not what it should be, yet he went on with it in the hope that it would admit of being finished. He was conscious that the work was being hurried. The job was to be completed in an incredibly short time, and he took the chances. Other "practical" witnesses do not improve the case. Most of them were evidently intent upon helping the jury to whitewash, but their statements embody sufficient confessions and contradictions to show on what a slender basis the idea of justification rests. For the owner, Mr. Hale, the evidence furnishes no justification whatever. He relied and still relies upon the defectiveness of the law. What the law compelled him to do he did,—and that was all. When means of insuring greater safety were suggested, he fell back upon the letter of his bond, and quoted law as his excuse for not making the building what it should have been. He hurried the work without heeding the risk incurred. He nursed a heartless parsimony at the expense of strength; and when the frail fabric tumbled down under the pressure of a wind which to strong buildings brought no harm, he lifted up his hands in wonder, and took the Building Department under the shelter of his favorite law. *Shylock* would have done precisely the same had he been the owner of the Thirty-fifth-street manufactory. Technically, perhaps, he might have been excused. Morally he would be held, in a large degree, responsible for the catastrophe. And if the law was what it ought to be, the embodiment of justice, the whitewashing verdict of the jury would not be the end of the melancholy business.

The Perils of Pedestrians.

It would appear to be a settled conviction in the minds of many drivers that pedestrians in the streets are interlopers, who ought to be weeded out as fast as possible. It is difficult to find any justification for the onesidedness of the present arrangement. Founded as it is on the lamb-like and long-suffering patience which latterly has become a sort of second nature to New-Yorkers, this assumption on the part of drivers has reached the very perfection of impudent tyranny. What with street cars, omnibuses, carriages, wagons, and trucks, it is as much as one's limbs or life are worth to undertake the horrors of that middle passage which lies between the curbs. To the man who can find food for fun in the terror of his fellow-creatures, there must be vast amusement in watching the quantity of "worm fence" made by those who "go for" the other side of either of our principal streets. For the ladies, there are divers brave members of the Broadway Squad, who act the part of Great Heart, and conduct the trembling pilgrims across in safety; but for men and boys there is no helping hand, and unless they sink their pride of sex, and steal into an humble place on the skirts of the convoy, they must meet the dangers as best they can. In fact, it is a cause for gratitude and thanksgiving if your near approach is not the signal for a new crack of the whip, and a livelier rattling of wheels. We are not sure that these Camillas, as they "scour the plain," do not look back regretfully as they see it left so clean of lifeless carcasses.

Then, too, these men who so impatiently wait in the side streets a chance to precipitate their trucks across the thoroughfares. Who ever knew them to stop anywhere else than on the very crosswalks? And, lest some hurried walker might venture to get through, how habitually they so arrange it that no loophole shall be available. One cannot walk the distance of three consecutive blocks without becoming an involuntary member of a small crowd of pedestrians, detained by this ingeniously-provoking process. Talk of sidewalk committees! Broadway is full of them on every fine day. Holiday week has made this a notable feature of New-York street life, and the victories won in worrying our citizens have been simply innumerable.

The evil may be irremediable, but it cannot be that horses and carriages have exclusive right to the streets. That, within reasonable limits, the roadways are theirs by a sort of preemptive title we will not deny; yet those reasonable limits ought to be regarded. But when it comes to the cross-walk phase of the question, we are against the concession of a single square inch. The crossings are a part of the sidewalk to which only the pedestrian can maintain a title, and neither horse nor vehicle should be allowed to build a fence across them. If the way is not clear for the driver, he should be compelled to wait until it is, and to wait in such a place as to leave the crosswalk free.

Precautions Against Fire.

Tidings of disastrous fires are brought to us by the telegraph from all parts of the country. The number of these misfortunes seems extraordinary, but a little reflection will show how natural it is that at such a time they should occur. There has been a prolonged drouth in almost every direction, and the weather has suddenly become extremely cold. The formation of ice renders it difficult or impossible to get water; and when once the flames have burst forth—as in the terrible case of the Spottswood Hotel at Richmond—they are seldom extinguished so long as anything remains for them to consume. As the temperature becomes lower, the number of stoves, furnaces and other generators of heat is naturally increased, and a large proportion of these are suffered to remain burning at night. While the occupants are asleep, a coal tumbling from the grate, a defective pipe or flue, or a match lying in contact with some overheated surface, begins the mischief which ends in calamity or perhaps in death.

The great fire of New-York, in December, 1835, originated under much the same atmospheric conditions as those that now prevail; and people cannot be too careful during the heavy frosts to guard against similar disaster. There is no way to put out any considerable fire except by the application of water,—for the scientific devices for the purpose are as yet only practicable on a very small scale. When heavy ice abounds, water either cannot be had at all or is got only after long delay. Hence, during the cold weather, the immense importance of depending on prevention rather than cure. To set about this effectually, all places where fire is used, and all the conduits to or from them for smoke or ventilation, should be closely and frequently examined. All open grates should be guarded by suitable shields of wire, or other close metal bars, and never left at night without them. Servants should be enjoined to observe regular and scrupulous precautions, and not only enjoined but watched to see that their employers' orders are obeyed. Kerosene and similar fluids should be kept as much out of the way as possible, and gas-burners, near curtains or in other dangerous situations, should be very cautiously handled. Some people have the habit of ridiculing persistent solicitude respecting apparent trifles of this nature; but when we read of such appalling catastrophes as that of Richmond, where so many persons were burned alive, people may well endure being laughed at for the sake of safety.

A means of security in the freezing or, indeed, in any weather, is one that in modern houses is easily provided. It is to keep a supply of water always at hand and drawn from the pipes so that in case of accident it can be immediately used. The bath-tub is a convenient receptacle for this purpose, and if a couple of pails and a hundred feet of hose are also close by, the security is so much the more valuable. Every housekeeper knows that the water sometimes freezes, and does not come when wanted through its usual channels; and hence the wisdom of this precaution. In the absence of a bath a common tub, or even two or three pails full of water may be the means of preventing serious mischief. Especially in suburban places, where fire-engines are often a long way off, should safeguards like these be adopted, and people should accustom themselves to remember the possibility of a sudden alarm, and determine how they will act in case it occurs.

Jack Sheppard as Jack Cade.

Butler County in Kansas appears to be the theatre just now of some rather extraordinary proceedings. That particular form of lawlessness known as lynching is unhappily too common in many parts of the South and West to call for especial comment. But hitherto, at least, its outrages have been committed on the side and ostensibly in the interests of justice. When lynching comes to be boldly adopted as one of the appliances of crime,—when rascality occupies the judgment seat and coolly sets about hanging honesty in the name of "public safety,"—it seems time to ask what the community is coming to. Not long ago, we expressed a fear that excessive indulgence in the luxuries of mob-law would lead to some such result, and Butler County in Kansas, if accounts are true, in a fair way to justify our apprehension.

For some two or three years past that vicinity has been the chosen hunting-ground of a band of horse-thieves, whose circle seems to have embraced the largest if not the most influential part of the population, and included doctors, merchants and farmers. An island in the Arkansas River served as the depot for their stolen stock, and was guarded night and day. In the entire behavior of these worthies there seems to have been a frank scorn of concealment which smacks not a little of the days when Scottish moss trooper and robber Baron condensed a whole code of property laws into the simple maxim:

> "Let him take who has the power,
> And let him keep who can."

When our Kansas free lances saw an animal they fancied they forthwith took him, and if the owner was presumptuous enough to remonstrate, threatened to blow him to unmentionable places. Sometimes they diversified the performance by recognizing in somebody else's most desirable cattle their own long-lost property, and the owner was lucky if he escaped lynching as a horse-thief. Apparently their operations had come to be regarded as a matter of course, a legitimate business speculation; at least no very vigorous opposition appears to have been offered until a month or two ago. Then some particularly glaring outrage inspired certain of the horse-owning party to surprise and hang two of the horse-appropriating faction. It is characteristic of the place that any appeal to the organized authorities seems never for a moment to have been thought of. The horse-thieves at once began reprisals, had several of the opposition arrested and clapped into jail, and threaten to lynch them if they are acquitted. At last accounts they held military possession of the entire county, and were arresting all of the respectable citizens who had not already fled from their menaces.

This certainly presents a striking picture of Kansas society. Some years ago, a similar organization of horse-thieves held sway in the central part of this State. They were numerous, wealthy, and powerful, and as their votes made and unmade Sheriffs and Judges, for a long time successfully defied the law. But we do not remember that even this influential body ever undertook to administer the laws otherwise than by proxy. That pleasing innovation was left for a younger and bolder civilization to accomplish. Perhaps the characteristic of Butler County sentiment may find its way into politics, and we shall have a horse-thief party electing its candidates upon a platform of communism in regard to property and universal amnesty for crimes.

Another Flying-Machine.

The world looks upon all fresh attempts to discover the means of enabling human beings to fly, with deep-seated incredulity. Experience teaches doubt, but we cannot help regarding the philosophers who thus sacrifice brains and substance for the common weal with a degree of affection. That they will lose their time and money we feel sure; yet we cannot get over an instinctive persuasion that it is in a good cause. After all, Columbus and Galileo, and Harvey and Whitney, did discover something, although each in his time was subjected, not to ridicule alone, but to persecution; and we know that just as there was a first time for them, or for Watt or Fulton, or Prof. Morse, so there must be a first time for the successful vindication of the human right to fly. The scientific authorities may assure us that for man to fly is impossible; but the scientific authorities said exactly the same thing beforehand of the achievements of each of the discoverers we have mentioned. Hence a modest tolerance becomes blended with our unbelief, and we strive, each in his way, to modify dogma as regards the future by judicious remembrance of the past.

San Francisco, which sends us gold nuggets, huge fruits, delicate wines, clever pianists and even sketches and stories flavored with the nascent promise of a coming literature, is also rich in inventors. Her inventors, too, as becomes a fresh and romantic country, run, so to speak, to the Utopian or impracticable. A short time back one of them promised us a machine named the Avitor. It was to alight in the Central Park some fine morning in six hours and a half from the Golden Gate. Some unlucky accident prevented this wished-for consummation, and the Avitor vanished from the columns of the newspapers, if not "into thin air," and was heard of no more. A fresh candidate now appears for public favor, and for that of the elastic but obstinate atmosphere. Mr. J. B. Morrow, a citizen of San Francisco, and, according to the *Bulletin* of that city, a practical engineer, is hard at work on a model which, when completed, is to do what the Avitor failed to do. It consists of a balloon, of course, with a frame-work attached, and, just under the balloon, an arm and shaft at the end of which are propellers by which the engineer may guide the vessel wherever he will, regardless of wind, and without either increasing or diminishing his store of gas. The shaft is worked by a double, upright engine, set within the frame-work, and driven by a boiler "of peculiar construction, combining the forces of steam and air, so that ten gallons of water will drive a ten-horse power engine five hours." We are, moreover, informed that "on a level with the boiler is the frame on which the saloon for passengers is to be constructed," and that several scientific men have examined the machine, and expressed their conviction that Mr. Morrow "has made important discoveries in the art of aerial navigation."

The assurance is gratifying, and we wish Mr. Morrow every success, but, alas! it is impossible to forget that several scientific men also examined and expressed similar opinions about the Avitor. Our hopes are, therefore, not entirely free from misgivings; and, if the inventor will pardon the reflection, there is a sound of hope deferred about his very name calculated to excite a superstitious skepticism. Despite all this, we shall rejoice to hear that the new machine plays the part of Columbus to the Avitor's Vespucci, and that we owe another boon, and one that may prove richer than all its gold, to our stalwart young Commonwealth of the West.

MINOR TOPICS.

The statue of Tweed, it appears, is to be placed in some conspicuous part of the Central Park, partly as a memento of the fact that the Park, once the pride of the City, has passed into the hands of the Tweed gang, and partly because it is naturally supposed that a public which can allow a man like Tweed to arrive at his present position cannot possibly have too much of him. It is very proper that the foremost man in the City, if not of the time, should have his "counterfeit presentment" placed in some position where everybody could see it. It may be that Tweed's face and Tweed's figure will present some very awkward difficulties to the sculptor, but a faithful likeness will be acceptable to the people. The circumstances of Mr. Tweed's life have prevented him being known to the public at large. Only a few years ago he was a mere loafer about bar-rooms—now he is a millionaire, with at least two daily newspapers of his own, and one weekly magazine. He has never done any honest work, and yet is rolling in riches—makes as much money as he pleases out of the public every day, and distributes occasional "largess" to the poor whom he has robbed—like a Baron of the feudal ages, who swept a man's land of his crops, and then gave him a crust of dry bread. "We wish him a place in heaven after his pilgrimage here," writes one of his admirers in a morning paper. The less his admirer says on that subject the better, unless Rev. Mr. Sabine happens to have any special information in his possession to justify the continuance of the discussion.

If anything could add to the indignation which will be generally felt respecting the course of Rev. W. T. Sabine in refusing to read the burial service over the remains of the late George Holland, it would be the knowledge of the fact that Mr. Holland attended during life the church into which he was only thought unfit for admission after death. Mr. Sabine did not tell Mr. Jefferson that he was willing to read the service over Mr. Holland in his own house. He simply refused to read it at all. His advice to the son of the deceased, who accompanied Mr. Jefferson, to "go to the little church round the corner," only added an element of absurdity to the brutality of his conduct. If it had not been for Doctor Sabine's extensive and lucrative practice among the members of Mr. Holland's calling, there might not have been a "Rev." William T. Sabine at all. He would, in default of proper training, have been compelled to earn a livelihood in some career which gave him fewer opportunities of exhibiting intolerance in the name of religion.

In their general tenor the war telegrams are unusually favorable to France. In the east, Dijon has again been evacuated by the Prussians, and two attempts to storm the fortress of Belfort have been repulsed. Before Paris, the little redoubt on Mount Avron succeeds, with the help of the adjacent forts, in holding its own against the Prussian fire. Outworks are said to have been completed beyond Mont Valerien which threaten the safety of Versailles. The position at Maison Blanche, gained in the sortie of Wednesday, the 21st, has evidently been retained, and the confidence of the people and garrison of the city continues unabated. Allowing for slight exaggeration in the French dispatches, the German troops are evidently suffering to a considerable extent from the inclemency of the season. Inflammation of the eyes is said to be especially prevalent—a fact which has, for many reasons, a strong inherent probability. Of the sufferings of the French population in the wasted provinces we hear nothing, but they must, necessarily, be terrible.

An improvement has been introduced on the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines of horse-cars, which we should be glad to see adopted by all the other lines. It consists of the insertion in each door of the car of a small pane of tin or wood, fitted with a sliding panel, through the aperture of which the conductor may collect fares from passengers riding on the front platform without opening the door. Simple as the arrangement is, it adds appreciably to the comfort of all who are compelled to use these vehicles, which in Winter admirably exemplify the truth that an atmosphere may be cold without being pure. Those of our readers who have suffered from sudden currents of Wintry air, in order that conductors might be saved the inconvenience of stepping off and on the car, will know how to value the innovation.

The determined attempt made on Wednesday evening to assassinate Gen. Prim is an index to the violent opposition which has, in many quarters, been excited by the election of Prince Amadeus to the Spanish throne. Such an outrage is as purposeless as it is dastardly, forasmuch as the personal influence of Prim may avail the new King, it is highly probable that the fact of his murder from motives of political enmity, would only have given new strength to the friends of the order of things which he has done so much to bring about. As it is, his escape from the pistols of the assassins will give him a fresh hold over the attachment of an impulsive and generous populace.

That Prussia has no disposition to find a fresh quarrel upon her hands may be readily believed. It is no less obvious, however, that England owed the prompt satisfaction that has been tendered for the Seine outrage, as much to the firmness of her demand on the subject, and her late exhibition of warlike determination, as to the real merits of the question at issue. It is to be presumed that the "peace at any price" party have, for the present, received their quietus in Great Britain, the Government having at length discovered that even from an economical point of view, it is better to show an occasional disposition to fight than tamely submit to any insult from a great Power short of actual violation of territory.

The house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen appears to have been destined to exercise a sinister influence upon the peace of Europe during the year 1870. Prince Leopold's candidature for the Spanish throne was the proximate cause of the present war, and now we find the Government of his brother, Prince Charles, throwing a challenge to the Western Powers, by casting itself adrift from the subordinate position assigned to it by the Treaty of 1856. The united Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, better known under their common title of Roumania, seem to have embraced a rather inopportune moment for declaring themselves free from the joint protectorate imposed upon them. When it is remembered, however, that only the other day Turkey expressly stipulated that her relations with the Principalities should not be open to discussion in the forthcoming Conference, it is evident that no choice was left them but an open assertion of their rights, which would at least have the effect of bringing their case into the international court about to assemble. This will probably rank as the last addition to the European imbroglio of the year, and will have the effect of introducing a fresh complication into a Conference already sufficiently likely to prove abortive.

At the meeting of sympathizers with the cause of France, yesterday evening, the expressions of opinion as to the attitude of the Republic in the present struggle were, in the main, moderately and justly stated. The enthusiasm of the crowded audience sufficiently proved how intense is the sympathy which is felt by a large section of our community with struggling France. Our Irish fellow-citizens were notably fervid in their appreciation of the objects of the meeting, which, viewed as a means of eliciting public sentiment, must be pronounced a decided success.

We have had too frequent occasion to advert to the dangers of using the adulterated compound usually sold as kerosene oil. We publish this morning a very sad story from our correspondent at Poughkeepsie, which shows that so-called "non-explosive" substitutes are by no means free from fatal ingredients. The case of the poor girl who was to have been a bride on New-Year's Day, but who, already charred, and blackened, and maimed for life, may not improbably be a corpse on the morning that was to witness her wedding, is one that calls for a searching investigation. A fluid specially sold as "non-explosive," is only a fresh trap to the public in the absence of any legal obligation to make it what it professes to be.

It seems likely that Auditor Bell's report on Canal affairs, to be submitted at the opening of the Legislature, will more than confirm all that has been said in regard to the results of Democratic control at the Canal Board. It has been for some time known that the policy which dictates the reduction of the tolls to a point below the standard fixed by the law has proved an utter failure—as it proved ten years ago, or more, when the same experiment was tried in the interest of the same party. But the Auditor reveals much more. Not only has the surplus to which Republican management accustomed the public disappeared, but the Sinking Fund has been drawn upon to meet current deficiencies. Practically, therefore, there is an increase of the debt, instead of a reduction. Without concurring entirely in the Auditor's view as to the essential supremacy of the route for Western produce through this State, we have no doubt as to the general accuracy of his estimate touching the effects of tolls upon the course of trade. Experience has shown that it is possible to obtain for the canals of this State all the carrying trade they can accommodate, and at the same time maintain remunerative rates.

The fact that the Democrats have carried Georgia is, in some quarters, assigned as a reason why Attorney-General Akerman should retire from the Administration. A similar argument was employed in reference to Postmaster-General Creswell, when Maryland disappointed Republican hopes. In both of these cases the discovery originates at Washington, where professional Cabinet-makers most do congregate. The presumption seems to be that a member of the Cabinet is such by virtue of an ability to influence certain elections,—or that his appointment is a recognition of the claim of a State, which claim is forfeited if the State refuses to support the party in power. On this hypothesis, Mr. Fish, as well as Messrs. Akerman and Creswell, should withdraw from the Cabinet. Nothing could be more unreasonable or mischievous. In the selection of his advisers, the President properly aims at securing a representation of the various sections of the country. Aside from this general idea, his duty is to find the best man for each vacant position, irrespective of the contingencies of a popular vote. It is not pretended that Georgia has been lost because Mr. Akerman is Attorney-General, and it would be absurd to deprive the country of his services on that account. If the opposite theory is to prevail, let it be carried out consistently by making a Cabinet position subject to the popular vote. Will those who clamor for changes dare to affirm frankly that principle? If not, they should hold their tongues.

Fire-Escapes to be Placed on Every Hotel in the City.

Orders were issued yesterday by Superintendent James M. Macgregor, of the Department of Buildings, for the survey of all the hotels in this City, preparatory to requiring them to place fire-escapes upon their buildings. The Grand Central, Fifth-avenue, Hoffman House and French's Hotel were ordered to be inspected yesterday, and the notices will be served upon them today. It may not be generally known, but for some months past the question as to whether hotels could be required under the law to attach fire-escapes has been in Court, upon a suit brought by Mr. Macgregor against Mr. Hawkes, one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas. The suit was brought to test the question, and owing to the law's delay no decision has as yet been reached. The Superintendent has therefore determined to take prompt action in the premises, and, if necessary, let each proprietor test the law separately. Had the Richmond hotel been provided with escapes, probably no lives would have been lost, and in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster in this City, the above course has been decided upon by the Building Department.

Sudden Death at Sag Harbor.

James H. Price, a prominent man of Sag Harbor, holding a number of positions of trust in that village and at one time Justice of the Peace at East Hampton, suddenly expired at his residence in Sag Harbor, on Tuesday. Mr. Price was apparently enjoying his usual good health and attending to his daily business, and at the time of his death was in the act of fixing some feed for some chickens, when he fell upon the floor and expired without a groan. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he died from heart disease.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MEXICO.

The steam-ship *City of Mexico*, from Sisal and Vera Cruz, via Havana, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser ALLEN, our Havana correspondence, printed below, was promptly delivered at this office.

The Change of Administration—The Hornet Expedition—War Notes—Miscellaneous Gossip—The Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1870.

A different air seems to pervade all official regions since the advent of RODAS, and but few of the faces of the old hangers-on about the palace are now met with near its confines. The ante-rooms are crowded with visitors and military men, all of them, or at least nearly all, anxious to find out for themselves whether the change of chief may also lead to a change among the subordinates, and allow them to fatten a little in the cribs whence they have been driven since the downfall of Madam ISABEL of Bourbon. Up to the present, however, but few, and those very unimportant, changes have taken place, though as much cannot be said about military movements. VALMASEDA has gone to work in real earnest, and if he is not a brilliant genius, he has at least sufficient talent to send hundreds of regulars to the interior who were idly garrisoning some towns in the Vuelta Abajo, or were stationed in and about Havana. Three companies of engineers and the second battalion of the Regiment España have already gone forward, and those who arrive from Spain are equipped and armed with the greatest possible dispatch, and shipped for the Central and Eastern Departments. A detachment will be landed at Savanah la Mar and another at the mouth of the Cauto River. These detachments will move in easterly and westerly directions toward Guaimarillo and Las Tunas, while the troops at Embarcadero and Paso del Cauto will move southerly, so as to have those at Las Tunas guard the cross-line. VALMASEDA expects to free the entire jurisdiction of Las Tunas in this manner. The celebrated guerrilla leader, MONTANER, was in town on Tuesday, and left again on the following day. It is understood that VALMASEDA has curtailed the powers which RODAS conferred, and has ordered MONTANER to act in strict consonance with the movements of the other parties, taking the contra-guerrillas from Santa Cruz to Guaicanamar, and thence striking a line to Las Tunas, crossing between Guaimarillo and Berrocal. Col. MARIN, commanding the artillery battalion now operating in the Central Department, has also arrived, and after consulting with the Captain-General, will return to his post. All officers of any importance have received instructions through trusty emissaries of VALMASEDA, and after the next two or three weeks we may expect to hear of some concerted movements. The Spaniards must necessarily obtain some success, as the increased activity of the troops, and the reinforcements daily going forward to swell the Spanish ranks, must necessarily produce some result. The twenty-five hundred men which arrived from Spain within the present week will serve admirably to guard forts and detachments, while the present acclimatized garrisons will take the field. But all these grand movements and preparations, no matter how well they may be planned or carried out, will be but transitory unless the navy can prevent the landing of the expeditions known to be on the way. The mere numerical strength of the so-called fillibusters amounts to very little, but the moral effect produced cannot be overestimated. The landing of but fifty men produces a deep impression among all classes; the Cubans in the field acquire more confidence, and the lukewarm remain in the ranks, instead of deserting and surrendering to the Spaniards, as they have been doing of late. The non-fighting portion of the Cubans and sympathizers are galvanized into new life, and run great risks in sending ammunition and clothing to their countrymen in the field, provided they can see that the chances of ultimate triumph are not diminishing. If by some streak of luck the Spaniards could get the only two Generals of the Cubans out of the way, the revolution would receive a severe blow. I refer, of course, to Gens. DIAZ and MARCANO, the Dominicans. Of the original leaders of the revolution we hear very little; BEMBETTA is sick; IGNACIO AGRAMONTE is rarely mentioned, and CAVADA has not fulfilled any of his promises. New men, whose deeds have not been heralded with so many flourishes, have taken their places, and are doing more work with a less number of men, lessened resources and a stronger enemy. The chaff has been discovered and separated from the wheat.

THE "HORNET" EXPEDITION.

Everybody is, of course, on the alert to learn of the whereabouts and doings of the *Hornet*. It will be a very easy matter for her or any other vessel to land when and wherever she wishes to. It took three days to get a man-of-war ready to go to Nassau, and three days more for another to coal, and go in her persecution along the Keys. The Spanish Navy is composed of fine ships, with excellent crews, but as a whole is undoubtedly entitled to being called a splendidly mismanaged institution. The *Hornet* arrived at Nassau on the 15th, with about seventy men aboard, and, after entering the harbor, made a request to be allowed to coal, which request was refused by the English authorities. The Spanish Consul then called on the Governor and demanded the seizure of the ship as a pirate, and the Governor was agreeing, when the matter "leaked out," and the *Hornet* weighed her anchor and steamed out to sea. A British gunboat was sent after her, but did not even get a sight of her, the *Hornet* making over eleven knots easily. It is understood here that the *Hornet* will go to Venezuela and take the arms and ammunition of the *Billy Butts* on board and then bring them to Cuba.

WAR NOTES.

When Gen. AMEOCCHEA was captured near Holguin, another Cuban officer, DON FACUNDO CABLES was also captured and thirteen killed. ....The captured Cuban officer, JOSE CAYETANO SANTOS, was tried by a Court-martial at Cienfuegos, as an incendiary, and found guilty and executed....From information received, the troops went to a place near Guanansi, where they found a rifled Parrot gun, which the Cubans had been unable to carry away. The cannon was easily captured, as there was nobody to defend it....It is reported that the Cuban General POLICARPO RUSTAN died from the effects of the wound he received in the attack on Mayari.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Government is establishing seven new telegraph lines with all possible dispatch. Some of them had been destroyed by the insurgents. ....One of the supposed assassins of Mr. GUSTAV OBERLANER, the German who was killed by robbers, has been arrested....The rumor that Vice-President AGUILERA had been captured by a gun-boat turned out a mere invention....A number of Mexican and Central American Bishops are returning from Rome to their dioceses, and passed through Havana.

THE OPERA.

The opera has proved to be a partial failure, and the old saying of "shoemaker stick to your last" is again applicable. A man may sell poor whisky and yet retain his customers, but those who partake of intellectual food are not so easily satisfied as those who merely satisfy a depraved appetite. The management of the opera in other hands would have been successful. It is intended to bring some singers from New-York, but, if present appearances and the general impression can be relied on, the opera will have been played off or out before reinforcements can arrive.

QUASIMODO.

Reception at the Academy of Design.

Last evening a reception took place at the Academy of Design, and a private view was afforded by some 150 foreign pictures by eminent modern artists, which have recently been added to the exhibition. They comprise specimens by Bougerau, Merle, Maréchal de Metz, Leys, Cabanel, Achenbach, Koek Koek, Breton, Boulibonne, Plassan, Diaz, Jaques, Calix, Backalowicz, Rousseau, Van Marcke, Alfred Stevens, Richter, Troyon, Ziem, and many others. The pictures were purchased in Paris, we believe, shortly before the breaking out of hostilities, and are certainly the largest and most noticeable importation of works of art ever brought to this country at any one time. A notice of the principal pictures will appear in our usual Sunday Art article.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE ROAD TO RUIN" AT WALLACK'S.

HOLCROFT's most sprightly, yet most affecting comedy, was played last night at Wallack's for the last time this season. It has been one of the most successful of the revived old plays here, and the tidings of its withdrawal are heard with regret. There have been some drawbacks in its representation, which we have noted before, and need not mention again; but even these have become less conspicuous with repetition, so that the performance of last evening was very smooth and satisfactory indeed. The *Old Dornton* of Mr. GILBERT, is a piece of exquisite art. Were there no other fine acting in the comedy, for the sake of this gem alone we should be sorry to take leave of "The Road to Ruin." Mr. FISHER is, however, a capital *Goldfinch*, and nearly all the remaining parts have been acted with a level excellence characteristic truly of Wallack's, but rarely to be enjoyed elsewhere. To-night "The Heir at Law" is to be repeated—alas for the last time this season—and to-morrow night there will be a similar representation of "The Serious Family." The usual Saturday matinée will be omitted, in order to give the time to a full rehearsal of "War," Mr. ROBERTSON's new play, which is to be produced for the first time on next Tuesday evening.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. JEFFERSON's performance of *Rip Van Winkle* is intended to reach its one hundred and fiftieth night, a thing almost unprecedented in dramatic history. Spectacles, it is true, often exceed this record; but for a play which depends upon acting solely, and the acting of a single character at that, to reach such a figure, is an event well worthy of notice and appreciation. We do not doubt that "Rip Van Winkle" might have been played with profit some time longer; but previous arrangements, made both by Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. BOOTH, render this impossible. The latter gentleman will make his first appearance for the season on Jan. 9, in the character of *Richelieu*; for which event, we are told, careful and elaborate preparations are being made.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. DE VIVO has now made public his intended arrangements for the forthcoming season of Italian opera. The principal names mentioned are those of Mme. ROSE CZILLAG, Signor LEFRANC, Signor REYNA and Signor SUSINI. A full chorus and orchestra are promised, and the manager assures us that, with fair evidence on the part of the public to support his enterprise, he will make energetic attempts to deserve their favor. We wish Mr. DE VIVO every success, and hope that lovers of the opera will show a liberal spirit in his behalf. The opening night is fixed for Wednesday, Jan. 4, and the first opera sung will be "Il Trovatore."

MOUNT WASHINGTON IN WINTER.

The Meteorological Party at the Summit—Their History and Experiences.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.

Everybody knows that Mount Washington, in New-Hampshire, is visited by thousands of persons in the Summer months, and that its climate corresponds better with that of Labrador or Greenland than that of New-England. In the Winter universal desolation reigns there; not even the proprietors of the hotels upon the summit venturing from their snug quarters below to learn what events were transpiring upon the icy cone. The aborigines declared it to be sure death if any one climbed the mountain, since it was the sanctuary of divinities who would not suffer their abode to be scanned with impunity. Their successors first adventurously found the summit, then erected rude places for shelter, and finally constructed a carriage road and railway, so that even the most feeble persons could view the broad panorama. But these visits were confined to the warmer months, with a few rare exceptions.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT EXPEDITION.

Twelve years ago Profs. C. H. HITCHCOCK and J. H. HUNTINGTON, independently of each other, conceived the project of spending the Winter upon the summit of Mt. Washington, but the project did not take shape until the organization of the geological survey of New-Hampshire in 1868. They found it impossible to make the necessary preparation for occupying the summit during the Winter of 1869, chiefly for want of a dwelling. Hence they sought for a less elevated summit, where a single Winter's experience might prepare the way for the greater adventure. That peak was Moosilauke—nearly 5,000 feet above the ocean. The lessee, D. G. MARSH, of Warren, N. H., obligingly placed his house at the service of Prof. HUNTINGTON and his comrade, A. F. CLOUGH, of Warren, photographer. Their three months' occupation of Moosilauke was full of adventure, and experiences were acquired of the highest importance. The scientific results were important—disclosing the knowledge of violent winds there accurately measured, and remarkable forms of frost-work never before described or photographed. Attention was called to this mountain, and a carriage road became a necessity, which was constructed in the following Summer.

In the month of September, 1869, the Mount Washington Railway Company generously tendered the use of their depot, upon the summit, to this meteorological party during the Winter; and the necessary supplies were immediately purchased and forwarded to the mountain. The enterprise, though of a meteorological character, has been adopted by the geological survey of the State, while the expense has been assumed by the State geologist, relying upon a sympathizing public to provide the funds by subscription. Nearly enough has been subscribed to meet the amounts already paid out, and it is hoped that friends will not allow the adventurous observers to suffer any pecuniary loss in return for their labors. They expect no remuneration for services, only their necessary expenses.

While some were busily engaged in transporting supplies to the summit and preparing the building for comfortable occupation, others were occupied in the less agreeable task of soliciting subscriptions. In the midst of the preparations, the acquaintance of Mr. S. A. NELSON, of Georgetown, Mass., was made. He had been for many years one of the Smithsonian meteorological observers, and had, independently of the others, conceived the idea of spending a Winter among the Arctic hills of New-Hampshire for science. After an interchange of views, Mr. NELSON became identified with the expedition.

Congress recently appropriated funds for the establishment of a "Bureau of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce." After some correspondence with the efficient officer in charge of this Bureau, Gen. MYER ordered an insulated telegraph wire, with suitable instruments, to be sent to the mountain, in order to facilitate the transmission of the meteorological reports, both to the public and to the office of the Bureau in Washington. The wire has been laid, and the summit is now in telegraphic communication with the world; and the Chief Signal Officer also detailed for special service upon the mountain an experienced telegrapher and meteorologist, Sergt. THEODORE SMITH, of the United States Army.

The photographers of the expedition are A. F. CLOUGH, of Warren, of Moosilauke fame, and HOWARD A. KIMBALL, of Concord, N. H., both eminent in their profession. The latter gentleman spent much time in providing photographic material for the mountain, and in soliciting subscriptions. Their views of the peculiar phenomena of the mountain will soon be on exhibition.

Thus the party consists of six persons: Prof. HITCHCOCK, whose office in Hanover, N. H., is connected by telegraph with the summit; Prof. HUNTINGTON and Mr. NELSON, observers; Messrs. CLOUGH and KIMBALL, photographers, and Sergt. SMITH, telegrapher and observer. All of them are not upon the mountain at the same time. They relieve each other to a considerable extent in the work, and the public will be kept informed of their whereabouts.

THE ASCENT IN WINTER.

From the depot of the Mount Washington Railway, in Summer, the ascent, on foot, if a person is accustomed to walking, is comparatively easy. Although the ties are three feet apart, and there is a rise of a foot in three a part of the way, yet a person with muscles strong from exercise can walk to the very summit of the mountain without sitting down to rest. But suppose it is Winter.

The snow has accumulated to a considerable depth, even in the ties, but then it is no great hindrance; should it, however, be attempted a second time, you will find that the snow that was compressed beneath the feet has changed to ice, and the oval forms give a still less secure footing; if it is thawing, and the ice is almost ready to slip off as you tread upon it, every one will see that upon a trestle thirty feet high walking is somewhat dangerous, and to walk down is a feat from which even a most expert acrobat would shrink. If at the depot we take snow shoes, we can walk with comparative ease half way up, and then the snow is so compact that they are no longer needed, and as there are few irregularities in the surface the walking is better than in Summer.

Above the limit of the trees the railway is covered with ice of every fantastic shape, and the framework of the Gulf tank is now so ornamented that one can hardly believe that it is the rude structure we see in Summer. The Lizzie Bourne monument, which we have been accustomed to see only a rough pile of stones, is now an object of architectural beauty such as no sculptor can carve from marble. Immediately above the monument the timber trestles are completely covered with deposits of frozen mist extending two or three feet horizontally from the timber on which the track is laid, and every piece of timber which forms the trestle is ornamented with beautiful forms of "frost work," deposited in graceful curves as the wind sweeps through the trestle.

On the summit of the buildings the piles of rock and stones, so rough in Summer, are now completely covered with frost, while the snow fills the spaces between the jagged rocks. On the sides of the buildings toward the north-west the frost has accumulated so that now it is more than a foot in thickness. The "frost work" on the depot, while it has everywhere the same general appearance, the points show exactly the direction of the wind as it came into every nook and corner of the building. The frost on the braces and timbers that extend outward seems like one triangular mass, and on the chains it is often two feet in diameter.

THE STAY ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Although I was on the mountain for ten days in October, yet I did not go to stay permanently until Nov. 12. It was expected that some of the party would be ready to go with me, but as they were not I went alone, and it was not until the last day of November that any one came, so I had the house and the mountain all to myself for nearly three weeks. During the most of November the weather was remarkably pleasant. On the 15th, all day long, and far into the night the clouds were below the summit of the mountain, and most of the time they covered the entire country. At times only the very highest point of Mount Washington was above the clouds. It reminded me forcibly of the time, during the Champlain period, when the whole of New-England, except Mount Washington, was beneath the waves of the ocean. As the masses of clouds came over Adams and Jefferson, I looked until I almost persuaded myself that they were immense icebergs coming from the uplifted frozen North, but the illusion vanished as the summits appeared above the clouds. But what was remarkable is that the next day was pleasant.

During the last two weeks in November, the average of the thermometer was 16°. The wind was north-west nearly the whole time. The weather was generally very mild, and the number of clear days was much greater than the average.

J. H. H.

DANGER OF "NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL"

Explosion of a Patent "Perfectly Safe" Lamp—Horrible Burning of a Young Woman in Poughkeepsie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870.

A terrible accident occurred here last night in the house of JOHN LOCKHART, No. 477 Main-street. A boarder in the family, a young woman about twenty-four years of age, who came to the house some three weeks ago, stating that she was a shirt-maker, and giving her name as MARY GIBSON, was horribly and perhaps fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp in the room, containing what is known as DANFORTH's Non-Explosive Oil. At the time of the accident, she was sewing in a room upon the second floor, in company with a little girl, a daughter of the LOCKHARTS. According to the child's statement, the lamp exploded quite suddenly, scattering the oil, which immediately was caught by the flames, over the person of the unfortunate woman. The latter, enveloped in flames, ran to a pantry, caught up some blankets, and made desperate efforts to smother the fire, but failing fell to the floor, exhausted by the excruciating pain; and the child, with a terrifying shriek, rushed down stairs to inform the family. Mr. LOCKHART, hurrying up, found, to use his own expression, that "the flames were then three feet high all around the poor girl;" she was crawling upon her hands and knees, uttering heart-rending cries, toward the door leading to the entry. Mr. LOCKHARDT endeavored in three attempts to tear the clothes from her person, but was each time unsuccessful, burning his own hands and arms in a terrible manner. By this time the sufferer had reached the southern end of the hallway, where all sorts of clothing was heaped upon her by Mr. and Mrs. LOCKHART, who had joined her husband from below-stairs, and they finally succeeded in smothering the flames. Then the girl had become unconscious.

When the clothing was removed, a horrible sight met the view. The girl's face, arms and breast, and other portions of her body, were burned in a terrible manner. She was laid upon a cot and physicians summoned. Drs. COOPER, CARTER and TUTHILL soon after arrived. In order to dress the burns properly it was found necessary to cut hanging pieces of blackened and charred flesh from the trunk and arms, and so intensely did the victim suffer that her agonizing cries could be heard a long way off. In her ravings she was heard to exclaim, "I will live to see him die yet!" and then she would speak affectionately of some person unknown. Some one in the house stated that she came from Newburg, and that she had a brother and sister in Troy, and a mother at Providence, R. I.; but she was only known in the circle as MARY GIBSON until this morning, when it was ascertained that she has a brother on Sixth-avenue, New-York City, and that she was to have been married on New-Year's Day to a man named JOSEPH K. NEWTON, of Hartford, Conn. The physicians say, this morning, that her condition is more comfortable, but they give no hopes of her recovery. Her brother has just arrived here from New-York.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Boiler Explosion in Brooklyn—Two Men Killed.

At the corner of North Thirteenth and Second streets, Brooklyn, E. D., last night, in the iron foundry of MILLER & DEPEW, a scene of horror such as rarely occurs, even in large cities, was enacted, and ended with the loss of two human lives and the destruction of $10,000 worth of property. In the foundry there is, or rather was, a boiler of immense size used for the production of steam to turn all the machinery used. By some strange piece of negligence, about 8 o'clock the water was permitted to get too low, and just as the fireman was approaching to set the matter right, the boiler exploded with a sound that startled the entire neighborhood and shook the buildings for twenty blocks around.

The effect upon the neighboring population was indescribable. Hundreds rushed to the spot in desperation, anxious to ascertain whether or not some of their friends had suffered by the catastrophe, for such all quickly learned it to be. To add still more to the general consternation great lurid flames began to shoot up all around the spot, and in a few moments the entire work appeared to be on fire. No time, however, was lost in getting to work for the suppression of the flames; the firemen were on the spot with great promptitude, and succeeded in directing such a flood of water upon the destroyer, that in a few minutes all possibility of an extensive conflagration vanished. On the suppression of the fire, and when time was given to clear matters up, it was found that two men had been killed by the explosion. These, on examination, proved to be the engineer and the fireman of the establishment, NICHOLAS STEVENS and DANIEL MULHOLLAND, the former of whom was unmarried, but the latter, who is quite a young man, leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. The property was, as stated already, damaged to the extent of $10,000, but it is fully covered by insurance.

A New Plan for Helping the Soldiers' Orphans.

In order to swell the proceeds of the present Fair in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' Orphans, it has been decided to have a grand distribution of prizes, 200 in number, and valued at $9,000. There will be 1,000 chances at $10 each, and many of these have already been disposed of. The list is as follows:

No. 1, 1 5-stone diamond ring, centre stone 1¼ carat; No. 2, fine diamond and enamel gold hunting ladies' watch, with 18 carat Geneva leontine, in velvet casket; No. 3, 1 solitaire diamond ring, about 1½ carat; No. 4, $100 in greenbacks; No. 5, 1 solitaire diamond pin, about 1¼ carat; No. 6, fine diamond and enamel gold hunting ladies' watch; No. 7, 1 3-diamond and emerald cluster ring; No. 8, ladies' diamond and enamel gold hunting watch; No. 9, 15-stone diamond ring, elaborately set; No. 10, 1 diamond and enamel ladies' gold watch; No. 11, 1 very fine 3-stone diamond ring; No. 12, $100 in greenbacks; No. 13, 1 diamond and enamel ladies' gold watch; No. 14, very brilliant solitaire diamond ring; No. 15, diamond and enamel ladies' gold watch; No. 16, 1 solitaire diamond ring; No. 17, ladies' diamond and emerald gold watch; No. 18, 1 solitaire diamond ring; No. 19, 1 fine enameled watch, ladies' size; No. 20, 1 enameled gold hunting ladies' watch; No. 21, 1 diamond ring; Nos. 22 to 26, ladies' finely-enameled gold hunting watches; No. 27, $100 in greenbacks; Nos. 28 to 34, gold hunting watches in fine cases; No. 35, $100 in greenbacks; Nos. 35 to 40, gold hunting watches; Nos. 50 to 63, fine gold hunting watches; No. 64, 1 fine set onyx and carbuncle pin and ear-rings; No. 65, 1 fine gold and coral set, Grecian pattern; No. 66, 1 fine black onyx set, pin and ear-rings; No. 67, 1 fine gold and jet set, pin and ear-rings; No. 68, 1 gold and pearl set, pin and ear-rings; No. 69, 1 chain and ball set, pin and ear-rings, very stylish; No. 70, 1 imitation diamond set, very fine cross; No. 71, engraved gold set, pin and ear-rings; No. 72, 1 fringe set, pin and ear-rings; No. 73, 1 engraved set, pin and ear-rings; No. 74, 1 topaz set, pin and ear-rings; No. 75, 1 malachite set, pin and ear-rings; No. 76, 1 jet set, pin and ear-rings; No. 77, 1 chased pin and ear-rings; No. 78, 1 fine fringe set, pin and ear-rings; No. 79, 1 fine fringe set, pin and ear-rings; No. 80, 1 fine fringe set, pin and ear-rings; No. 81, 1 fine fringe set, pin and ear-rings; No. 82, 1 engraved set, pin and ear-rings; Nos. 83 to 88, heavy gent's vest chains; Nos. 89 to 95, ladies' chains, gold; Nos. 96 to 107, gold bracelets, solid engraved; Nos. 108 to 122, solid gent's cluster pins; Nos. 123 to 133, 9-stone cluster rings; Nos. 134 to 136, garnet and pearl cluster rings; Nos. 137 to 148, garnet and pearl rings; Nos. 149 to 161, ladies' seal rings; Nos. 162 to 165, gentlemen's seal rings; Nos. 166 to 171, gentlemen's seal rings; Nos. 172 to 186, sleeve buttons, gold; Nos. 187 to 194, gentlemen's gold studs; Nos. 195 to 199, gentlemen's gold studs; No. 200, gentlemen's gold studs.

HOLIDAY FESTIVALS.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth-Street, Near Ninth-avenue.

The first Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of this neat little church was celebrated on the 27th inst.

The church was profusely and beautifully decorated with the delightful evergreens of the season. Two Christmas trees, with the usual accompaniments, were placed in the altar, and to every scholar was given a book or some suitable present, a beautiful box filled with confectionery, a cake and orange. Besides these, various rewards were distributed to children who had earned them; in fact, some of the little folks were nearly loaded down with gifts.

The services consisted of singing and recitations of Scripture, and were diversified by the surprise gifts of beautiful cake-baskets, respectively, to Dr. UTTER, the faithful Superintendent, and Mr. A. K. CONOVER, the active, zealous and liberal Secretary of the school. To these gentlemen much of the success of this new institution is due.

The public services were followed by an entertainment in one of the class-rooms of the church. Coffee, ice-cream and cakes were served in abundance.

The missionaries, Revs. MESSRS. RICHMOND and KITCHEN, of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and others that founded and sustain this church, were present and took part in the services.

The celebration speaks well for this young school, which has proved a great blessing to the neighborhood, and verifies the wisdom of our society in locating a church in this part of our City, now sparsely settled, but in due time to become crowded with dwelling-houses.

Celebration at the Shepherd's Fold.

An interesting Christmas celebration took place, yesterday afternoon, at the institution of the Shepherd's Fold, on Eighty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue. The dining-room, which was devoted to the occasion, was handsomely decorated with evergreen, and a lofty Christmas tree, from whose spreading branches many tempting gifts were suspended, was, of course, the centre of attraction. The following ladies, through whose kindness the festival was gotten up, were present: Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Snow, Miss Hamilton, Rev. Mrs. Thrall, and Mrs. A. L. Brown. The little ones, to the number of sixty-four, marched in single file into the dining-room, the girls taking the lead, and as they gazed on the many presents of the good old Santa Claus, their cheerful happy faces lit up with fresh joy.

The exercises began by a carol by the children, "Merry Christmas," after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CARROLL. An appropriate address by Rev. Mr. ANTHON followed, and then came singing, recitations, readings, &c., by the children, all of which were very creditably rendered. Many handsome prizes were distributed to the most deserving. The most interesting portion of the exercises was the last, which consisted in removing from the tree the toys, dolls, fruits, fancy articles, &c., on which the children had been admiringly gazing for an hour. To each of them one or more gifts were presented, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a very pleasant manner at the Shepherd's Fold.

Grace Church, West Farms, Westchester County.

The Sunday-school of Grace Church held their annual Christmas festival in the church on Monday evening. The church was tastefully decorated, and, with the Christmas tree conspicuous in front of the chancel, presented a beautiful appearance. The children entered the church from the vestry-room door, singing a spirited march, "Onward, Christian Soldier," with fine effect. The other musical selections call for more than ordinary praise for their melody and musical rendering.

The tree was conspicuous for the ornaments displayed and the beauty of the presents. After the distribution of presents, which was made on a liberal scale, the children were addressed by Rev. Mr. QUENNELL, of New-York, and by the rector of the church, Rev. A. H. GESNER, in a few happily-chosen remarks. The church was densely crowded by a delighted and attentive audience.

Other Festivities.

The children of St. George's (German) Mission, in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, enjoyed their Christmas festival last evening. This Mission has been a great source of benefit to the Germans, who are very numerous in this district, and many of them were present last evening, and took much interest in the exercises. After many fine carols had been sung, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. Mr. FRIEDHACKER, presents were distributed to each of the children.

One of the most imposing Christmas festivals was that held at St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday last. Over 2,500 children, and as many spectators, participated in the joyful occasion. A beautiful Christmas tree, over thirty feet high, was erected over the chancel, and being illuminated with a calcium light from the west side of the Church, the effect was very fine. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WESTON and Rev. Dr. DIX, and the usual presents distributed to the children.

The members of the Sunday-school of Calvary Chapel, in Worth-street, celebrated the Christmas festival last evening by the enjoyment of a substantial dinner and a series of religious and musical exercises. The chapel was suitably decorated for the occasion, and the 150 persons in attendance did ample justice to the good things prepared for them. The musical exercises, which were of a varied and interesting character, were conducted under the superintendence of Rev. J. H. BRADLEY, Pastor.

Butchers' Strike at Communipaw.

All the butchers at the Communipaw Abattoir have been discharged, on account of some disagreement with their employers arising on account of the Butchers' Union. The animals to be killed are brought from the West in droves, and under the Union rules they receive a full day's wages for killing a "drove," be it large or small. If one man has not enough cattle to keep the men busy for a day they will not kill and charge for the time occupied, neither will they allow the contractor to secure from others sufficient animals to make a full day's work. This is the cause of the disagreement. On Wednesday other butchers were employed, but on finding that they would not be allowed to form a Union they refused to work. The employers are determined to hold out, and have transferred their orders to Forty-second-street, New-York.

New Iron Bridge Over West Chester Creek.

The Eastern Boulevard Westchester County Commissioners, consisting of ABRAHAM HATFIELD, GEORGE COOPER, HUGH LENNY and THOMAS JAY BYRNE, have awarded a contract to PAULDING, KEMBLE & Co. for the construction of a substantial iron bridge across an inlet of Long Island Sound, familiarly known as West Chester Creek, on the line of the new avenue now being constructed through the town of West Chester, from Union Port to Pelham Bridge. The total length of the new bridge will be 185½ feet, and it will be 30 feet wide between the trusses. It will consist of two spans, viz.: a stationary span on the east side, 80½ feet long, and a swing or draw span, 105 feet long, the latter supported on a centre pier, 22 feet in diameter, leaving a clear space 35 feet wide on each side of the draw when open for the passage of vessels. The spans are to have arch girders, and the draw span to have sub-arches, similar to the one across the Harlem River, with the main arch rising 13 feet at the centre, supported by 16 ornamental cast-iron columns resting on the sub-arches. The floor beams will be solid rolled iron I-beams, 9 inches deep and weighing 70 pounds per yard. Between the iron beams, there will be stringers of yellow pine, fitted accurately and flush with the surface of the iron beams, and to these pine stringers the flooring, consisting of two courses of yellow pine plank, each 1½ inches thick, will be securely spiked; one course of the plank being laid transversely or diagonally, and the other, longitudinally with the bridge. The sub-structure will consist of two piers. The draw or swing-span pier will be constructed of seven cast-iron hollow screw piles, arranged in a circle, and the pier to support the stationary span will be constructed of three iron hollow screw piles. The piles or columns are to be screwed firmly into solid ground not less than six feet below the bed of the stream, and after being freed from mud within are to be filled with concrete. An iron railing, three and a half feet high, will be erected on each side of the bridge its entire length. The contractors are to receive, for the entire work, $19,864, and it is to be completed by the 1st day of March next.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Special Meeting in Favor of the International Exhibition in 1876—Expulsion of Alanson Nash.

At a special meeting of the American Institute, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, HORACE GREELEY presiding, a memorial asking the Congressional sanction of the Institute's grand project of holding an international, industrial exposition during the year 1876, in New-York City, with a circular containing a brief history of its works, past and present, was offered for consideration. The circular states that the Institute was founded in the year 1828, "to promote improvements in the mechanic arts, and to encourage American industry." The same year it held its first exhibition of American production, in this City, and the following year it was duly chartered by the Legislature of this State. Since that time, during forty-two years, it has held thirty-nine national exhibitions—each succeeding one better and larger than its predecessor. Besides these general exhibitions the Institute has been in the habit of having trials of agricultural implements and pursuits. It has grown great, has a library of over 12,000 volumes, and four sectional societies, the Polytechnic or Mechanical and Chemical; the Farmer's Club; the Horticultural, and the Photographical. Its members number 3,000, and among them are men of wealth and scientific attainments. In 1866 a distinguished member of the Association proposed that the year 1876—the centenary of the nation—should be celebrated by a grand exhibition of the industries of the world, to be held in New-York under the auspices of the American Institute. The suggestion was adopted, and at the opening of the exhibition in 1867, the President of the Society formally announced the intention of the Institute to erect for that purpose, either in Central Park or on some other suitable site, to be presented by the City of New-York, a magnificent edifice, costing at least $1,000,000. One-third of that amount is already on hand, and the balance only awaits Congressional action.

This last clause was objected to by Mr. ALANSON NASH, who moved as an amendment "and a large portion of that amount is within the reach of the Institute." It was accepted, and Mr. NASH then made a speech condemning the entire proposition in connection with the cattle-yards in the neighborhood of Ninety-ninth-street as a job wherein the money and means of the Institute would be irretrievably sunk.

Dr. RICH requested the Chair to call the speaker to order. Mr. GREELEY did so, but unavailingly, as Mr. NASH would not take his seat nor be denied this chance of holding the floor and carrying his point. At last Dr. RICH moved that Mr. NASH according to article 25 of the by-laws be expelled from the meeting for this flagrant violation of its rules. After much agitation and discussion the question was put, and a division of the house had upon it, when it was ascertained that the vote for his expulsion stood 23 to 9 against it. He then withdrew to a seat near the door, where he was permitted to remain, although Mr. GREELEY was importuned to order his being compelled to leave the room.

The discussion on the adoption of the memorial and circular as amended was then renewed, and finally decided in the affirmative, with the order that the former be reconstructed as to its phraseology by Mr. GREELEY, duly signed by the officers of the Institute, and forwarded to Washington. All the aid the Institute asks of Congress in the circular is the official sanction of the United States Government, on the ground that its great services to the nation, its wealth and past successes fit it for the management of this international exhibition. The superiority of location is another point claimed in its favor.

Illegal Appraisement of Imported Goods—An Important Suit Decided Against the Government.

During the administration of AUGUSTUS SCHELL as Collector at this port, it was the practice in appraising the valuation of imported goods for import purposes to include transportation charges, inland and coastwise, from the place of manufacture to the vessel on which they were shipped, and the commissions paid on the goods, together with the market value at the place of export. At the time importers denied the legal right to add these charges and commissions to the price paid for the goods at the place of manufacture or export, in assessing ad valorem duties, and protested against the alleged illegal excess. Subsequent to his retirement from the United States District-Attorney's office, E. DELAFIELD SMITH brought a test suit on behalf of about 100 merchants of this City, to recover the excess in the imports, with interest on the money from the date of payment. After a protracted legal contest the suit was decided in favor of the merchant at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD. Mr. SMITH will recover about $800,000 unless the verdict is set aside on appeal by the Government. If it is sustained the Treasury will probably have to refund several million dollars to importers, whose goods have been appraised in the manner mentioned.

Alleged Wife-Murder in the Twentieth Ward—Arrest of the Culprit.

ELIZA KING, aged twenty-four, and a native of Ireland, died yesterday afternoon at No. 336 West Thirty-ninth-street in a very sudden manner. When the Twentieth Precinct Police came to investigate the case, they ascertained that the woman was supposed to have died of injuries sustained a few days ago at the hands of her husband, EDWARD KING. They had a quarrel and he beat her in a terrible manner, the deceased being shockingly bruised. As she failed to make any complaint, the Police remained in ignorance of the facts until after her death. Dr. BLISS, of No. 361 West Forty-second-street, was called to attend Mrs. KING on the 26th inst., and on her death decided that he could give no proper certificate, so notified Capt. CAFFREY, who ordered the husband's arrest by Officer FITZGERALD last night. When the officer examined the remains of the woman he found them much discolored and swollen on the face and neck, and there were also traces of bruises on different portions of the body. The Coroner has been notified, and an investigation will probably be made to-day. The inmates of the house where KING and his wife resided state that they frequently quarreled, and that he generally beat her while under the influence of liquor. It is not known whether the deceased was of intemperate habits or not.

Holiday Presents
OF
AFFECTION AND CHARITY,
FOR
Wife, mother, daughter, sister or friend.
WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.
Half a million in use!
Warranted and instruction gratis.
Sales-room, No. 625 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

Whitman's Jujube.
For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear. It is excellent. Put up in small boxes. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, sole manufacturers, Philadelphia. Can be had at HUDNUT's Pharmacy, Herald Buildings; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'s, 5th-av., corner 24th-st., and other leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Gift.
A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.
—*Advertisement.* No. 505 Broadway.

A.—TO THE GENTLEMEN OF NEW-YORK.—Dec. 29, 1870.—F. H. AMIDON & SON this day open their new store at No. 220 5th-av. Their new style of Dress Hat, and their improved Chapeau de Mechanique, or Opera Hat, all of their own manufacture and made expressly for the present holiday season, will be found fully to sustain their reputation for pre-eminence. The price of their best hat has been reduced to $[illegible].—*Advertisement.*

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO.
—*Advertisement.* Astor House Pharmacy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news, editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

BOARDMAN—PALMER.—At Stonington, Conn., Dec. 27, by Rev. J. C. Middleton, Rev. WM. E. BOARDMAN to JULIA MONELL, daughter of the late George E. Palmer, M. D.

BEDELL—MERRITT.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, 1870, by Rev. John Davies, EDWARD W. BEDELL, of this City, to Miss ANNIE MERRITT, of New-Rochelle. No cards.

HENRY—RITCHIE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870, at the residence of Andrew Ritchie, by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, of Chicago, Ill., to MARY J. RITCHIE, daughter of the late Joseph T. Ritchie, Esq., of this City. No cards.

STEPHENSON—DENNISTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, at Calvary Chapel, by Rev. Wm. D. Walker, assisted by Rev. John A. Denniston, brother of the bride, WM. J. STEPHENSON to MARY LUCINDA DENNISTON, all of this City. No cards.

VAN NESS—MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1870, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, MATTHEW B. VAN NESS, to Miss ELLA F. MORGAN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of the 28th inst., MARY E., wife of Herman O. Armour, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 31 First-place, Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Saturday, 31st inst.

BAIRD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, SUSAN BALDWIN BAIRD, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Susan E. Baird, aged 1 year, 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her father's house, Palisade-av., on Friday, Dec. 30, at 1½ P. M.

DANA.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27, Brevet Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL DANA, United States Army.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., on Friday, 30th inst., at 10 A. M.

The members of the Tenth Company, and the "Associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, Seventh Regiment," are requested to assemble at the armory, in citizens' dress, on Friday, 30th inst., at 9½ A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late comrade, Col. DANA, United States Army.

LINDSAY R. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Tenth Company.

FIELD.—At Hackensack, N.J., on Wednesday, the 28th, IRMA, infant daughter of Samuel B. and Belle C. Field.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Edward Quinn, No. 316 West 58th-st., this City, on Saturday, 31st, at 11 o'clock.

GELLER.—At Vevay, Switzerland, Dec. 4, 1870, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of Mrs. Emma Geller, in the 27th year of her age.

LAMMER.—At Groton Centre, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, inst., MARY, widow of Joseph Lammer, formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y., in the 81st year of her age.

PRICE.—At Sag Harbor, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, 1870, JAMES H. PRICE, aged 70 years and 9 months.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, of croup, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, CORNELIUS, youngest son of Franklin S. and Agnes E. Schenck, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 364 De Kalb-av., near Throop-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WOLFE.—In London, England, on the 13th inst., JOHN ARTHUR, youngest child of John and Antoinette E. Wolfe, of this City, in the 8th year of his age.

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THE TAYLOR WILL.

Cross-Examination of the Witness Cooper—Why He Thinks the Will Written by George Duryea—The Evidence Yesterday.

The hearing in the Taylor contested will case, continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, was mainly confined to the cross-examination of Mr. COOPER, whose direct testimony of the day before has already been published. The witness was critically examined for nearly three hours by Mr. ANDREWS, but no particularly new facts were elicited. Mr. COOPER detailed at length the reasons why he was of the opinion that the will in question was written by GEORGE DURYEA, making comparisons between words therein contained and similar words in the records of the Roman Brothers Mining Company, which were kept by DURYEA, as clerk. The testimony adduced will be found below. Before proceeding to the cross-examination, the following question was propounded by Mr. CLINTON:

Q.—Mr. COOPER, state if in your conversations with Mr. TAYLOR in regard to his will, he said anything on the subject of his own or his wife's relations, and if so, what? A.—On one or two occasions he spoke of his own and his wife's relations, and with regard to the disposition of his property, saying if it did not go to KATE or her heirs, none of his own or his wife's relations should be benefited by his death.

Cross-examination by Mr. ANDREWS.—Witness—I think the date of my first conversation with Mr. TAYLOR was after September, 1866; the last conversation I have spoken of occurred in 1867 or 1868; I am very certain it was not in 1866, because my first conversation with him was in the Fall of that year, and a considerable period elapsed between that time and the subsequent interviews; this conversation I have referred to this morning occurred in Mr. TAYLOR's office; there was no one present during any of our interviews when allusion was made to the disposition of his property, except on one occasion, when I think Mr. MARSH was present; I had an interview with him in the Union-place Hotel, when this subject was broached, and during a portion of it Mrs. TAYLOR and KATE were present; I became connected with the Roman Brothers Mining Company in 1864, at its organization, and I was appointed a trustee; I never "peddled" any stock for the Company, but BETTON & Co. took some after I had told them I had taken shares in it; I had no misunderstanding with GEORGE DURYEA because of his saying this was a swindle; Mr. TAYLOR did not take any stock in it; in 1865 I was elected Secretary of the Company, and we had our office in Mr. TAYLOR's office; Mr. TAYLOR was President from its formation to his death, as far as I know; in 1867 or 1868 the Company ceased to transact any business; I am very familiar with the handwriting of GEORGE DURYEA, who kept the records of the Company, and who I frequently saw write; I think the statement I made yesterday, that his handwriting was not uniform, like that of a business man, is borne out by the appearance of the records; from June 5, 1865, to July, 1868, DURYEA continued to act in this capacity, and most of the entries I saw him make myself.

Q.—In your examination, yesterday, you said there were peculiarities about the will which you said were identical with his writing. Can you point out those words? A.—I stated the general appearance of the words was identical, from my knowledge of his writing; the word "seventy" in the will, by comparison with his writing, I consider to be his; I have not examined the books and compared them, and my evidence yesterday was based on my general acquaintance with his handwriting; this word "seventy" bears all the characteristics of DURYEA's writing.

Q.—Look through the will, now, and point out any words that are identical with those on the records of this Company? A.—Besides the word "seventy" there is also the word "the," which I think corresponds with the same word in the records; in my judgment they were written by the same hand; when I spoke of the word identical, I did not mean to say that the words were exactly the same, but the words have a general similarity—the general characteristics of his handwriting.

Q.—See if you cannot discover some other words? A.—There is the word "real" in the will and in the records, which, in my opinion, were written by the same hand; I think all the articles in the will bear the same resemblance; I made up my mind that this is not the signature of Mr. TAYLOR, because it is wanting in his general characteristics, and not because of its resemblance to it; this signature to the will lacks the freedom of his handwriting, and is evidently more methodical.

Mr. CLINTON drew the attention of the witness to several certificates signed, "JAMES B. TAYLOR, per GEORGE H. DURYEA," and submitted them in evidence with a view to show their similarity with the handwriting of the will.

The Court overruled the question unless a specific allegation was made that the will was written by DURYEA.

At this point the Court adjourned until Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Laurens-street, No. 139, Mrs. SNELL, owner; unsafe pier and front lintel.

Fifty-third-street, 290 feet west of south-west corner of Sixth-avenue, PHILIP FITZPATRICK, owner; unsafe westerly and party wall.

Broadway, No. 685, MATURIN LIVINGSTON, owner; unsafe chimneys.

West-street, No. 412, GEO. J. MILLER, owner; unsafe chimneys and south-east gable wall.

Eighth-avenue, No. 290, JAS. WISSING, agent; unsafe rear wall and chimneys.

Fulton-street, No. 256, GUSTAV SCHURMAN, owner; unsafe, broken and defective beams.

Reade-street, (front,) No. 141, F. DERBY, owner; unsafe piers of westerly wall.

Reade-street, (rear,) No. 141, F. DERBY, owner; unsafe and bulged front wall.

Elizabeth-street, No. 266, ROBERT IRWIN, owner; unsafe chimneys.

First-avenue, No. 27, J. SCHRINER, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Fifth-street, east, No. 213, D. THORP TAYLOR, owner; unsafe and dangerously insecure front piers.

New-street, No. 71, ERNST FIEDLER, owner; unsafe third-story beams and floor.

Greene-street, No. 192½, H. MERTENS, owner; unsafe and dangerously insecure external wall.

Thompson-street, No. 175, D. FOX, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Thompson-street, No. 179, Mrs. MITCHELL, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Thompson-street, No. 181, Mrs. EMILY MORRICE, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Seventieth-street, building 126 feet west southwest of Third-avenue, JAMES KELLY, owner; unsafe easterly wall, (excavating on adjoining lot.)

Mulberry-street, No. 238, OWEN MURPHY, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONT.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Lexington-avenue, 83 feet south of Seventy-first-street, four stories, 176 by 45; J. DEWEY, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Second-avenue, 51 feet north of Seventy-ninth-street, four stories, 25 by 53; JOHN D. HEINS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 514 West Forty-fourth-street, five stories, 25 by 56; CHAS. HILBRECHT, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 175 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 27 by 59; FREDERICK BREIVOGEL, owner.

One stable, south side of Sixty-third-street, 225 feet west of Second-avenue, two stories, 126.9 by 162.10; Second-avenue Railroad Company, owners.

One stable, north side of Ninety-second-street, 225 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories, 50 by 95; GEO. EHRET, owner.

One ice-house, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, two stories, 40 by 45; JACOB ROBINSON, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Eleventh-avenue, seventy-five feet south of Fifty-third-street, two stories, 25 by 21; RICHARD BANOW, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	9	Second class dwelling	1
Brown-stone front	1	Stores and tenements	4
Brick fronts	7	Stables	2
Frame building	1	Ice-house	1
First-class dwelling	1		

A Vessel in Distress—Shameful Conduct of the Captain of a United States Mail Steamer.

The schooner *James H. Moore*, NICKERSON, from Philadelphia Nov. 15, for Boston, arrived at this port yesterday, reports: First part of passage had fine weather, and made the run to Vineyard Sound in thirty hours; anchored off Hyannis Dec. 13, and sailed again on the morning of the 14th; anchored the same night off Chatham in three fathoms of water; on the morning of the 15th, blowing a heavy gale from west north-west, parted chains, and was blown 420 miles out to sea; for six consecutive days it blew a perfect hurricane from west to north-west; during the time, lost and split sails, chafed rigging badly, lost rudder-head and caused the vessel to leak at the rate of 6,000 strokes an hour; was obliged to keep the pumps going night and day to keep her from sinking. Dec. 23, latitude 40° 28', longitude 68, at 4 A. M. signaled a mail steam-ship steering west; bore down to us; we told him we were in a sinking condition; he paid no attention to what we said, and proceeded on his course; 25th, latitude 37, longitude 72° 30', was spoken by schooner *Dauntless*, COOMBS, from Demerara for New-York, who kindly lay by us twenty-three hours, but could render us no assistance, as it was blowing fresh at the time, with a tremendous sea on, and he had no spare sails; 28th, 12 M., off Fire Island, was taken in tow by pilot-boat *Fannie*, No. 17, and towed to this port.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One brick store and tenement, No. 57 Catharine-street, three and one-half stories, 25 by 45, extension or addition to be built on roof 7 feet high, 18 by 4 feet deep; owner, JAMES MULCAHY.

One brick store and tenement, No. 240 Fifth-street, three stories, 25 by 40, building to be extended on rear 21 feet; owner, JOHN GELSTON.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Dec. 29,) was fair, and owing to the fact that several sales were effected, some little interest was manifested in the proceedings. All the transactions were of a legal character, the sales being made by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure. The following is a detailed report of the day's business:

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., under the direction of THAD. H. LANE, Esq., referee, disposed of the business premises known as No. 228 Pearl-street, between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip. The property, comprising a brick store and lot 23.7 by about 92, was purchased by A. W. HALL for $24,250. The price was considered a good one.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold a two-story frame house and lot, located on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, to G. MARTINE, for $4,950; also, a lot on the west side of the Bloomingdale road, north of Ninety-ninth-street, to Geo. TREMAIN, for $3,100. A legal sale of three lots on the south side of Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was adjourned by the same firm until Jan. 19, 1871.

The above includes all the business transacted, and although the bidding was to a certain extent spirited, the market shows no signs at present of increased activity. Private transactions continue to be made, and in this branch of trade more confidence is exhibited. JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street, reports having recently sold eight lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, running through the block, and 250 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for $16,000. The transaction referred to in this column on Tuesday, embracing the sale of four lots on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, to W. A. BIGELOW, for $200,000, was effected by TAYLOR & STEARNS, real estate brokers, No. 1½ Pine-street.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story brick store and lot, s. s. No. 228 Pearl-st., between Burling-slip and Fletcher-st., lot 23.7x92.7¼x24.6x91 .... $24,250

By Roberts & McGuire.

2-story frame house and lot s. s. 105th-st. 180 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 25x100.9 .... $4,950

1 lot w. s. Bloomingdale road, 75.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 25x87 3,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Columbia-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100, h. and l. $18,250
56th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 15,000
59th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 30,000
63d-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x100.5 16,000
69th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d-av., 37.6x100.5 6,250
81st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x104.4 15,300
58th-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., lot 206, Harlem Com., 25x100 9,500
115th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 3,000
116th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 10,000
118th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x201.10 12,000
125th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x99.11 2,000
205th-st. and 9th-av., n. w. corner, 100x99.11 .... }
9th-av. and 206th-st., s. w. corner, 99.11x100 .... } 1,440
206th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 300x99.11 2,100
4th-av., w. s. corner 111th-st., lot No. 1,230, (3d-av. tract,) 25x100 2,800
5th-av., e. s., 50.9 ft. n. of 97th-st., 25x100 12,000
7th-av., w. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 94th-st., 25x80, h. and l. 12,000
7th-av., e. s., 75.1 ft. n. of 42d-st., thence 50x21.4 irreg. 64,000
10th-av., w. s., 202.5 ft. n. of Kingsbridge Road, 50x182.9 13,000

Lease Recorded.

16th-st., No. 231 West, 4½ yrs., per yr. $600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 103.6 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 21.6x122x103.6x5x122x131 .... $10,000
Conselyea-st., s. s. 50 ft. w. of Graham-av., 75x100 14,500
Dupont and Franklin sts., s. e. corner, 25x125x40.2x122.5 4,200
Front-st., n. s., 165.6 ft. e. of Jay-st., 19.6x100, h. and l. 3,000
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100 150
Rapelyea-st., w. s., 575 ft. n. of 3d-st., 250x150 800
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 70 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 20x87, h. and l. 12,000
Varet-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100 1,000
South 8th-st. (Broadway) and 7th-st., s. e. corner, 114.8x88x—x28 to South 9th-st., x46.3 to 7th-st., x— to beginning 26,000
11th-st., s. s., 108.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100 5,700
Bushwick-av., s. w. s., 45 ft. s. s. of J. De Bevoise's, 22.6x102.3 300
Park-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 100x100 3,000
Park-av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100 3,000
Wythe-av., w. s., 104.9 ft. n. of Rush-st., 20.2x96, h. and l. 11,000
5th-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 11th-st., 100x70, 6 h. and ls. .... }
5th-av. and 12th-st., n. w. corner, 20x70, 2 h. and ls. .... } 31,000
11th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27.10x200 .... }
6th-av. and 5th-st., s. e. corner, 200x247.10 72,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

New Brighton.

Sherman-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 1st-av., 25x100 .... $615
Bank-st., corner 1st-av., J. S. Westervelt's, 50x88.6x81.3x100 1,200
Goodhue and Clinton avs., corner of A. B. Crocker's, 250x120 4,500
11th-st., adjoining lot No. 12, (Smith Ely's,) 25x100 300

Northfield.

Lots Nos. 195 and 196, map of Lowville, Daniel Lows $200
Simonson-av., adjoining David Van Name's, 50x114, W. H. Vanderbilt 400
Simonson-av., adjoining David Van Name's, 100x114, J. A. H. Britton 800

Middletown.

Allan Hays, 50 acres, adjoining D. Carson R. Blake, Sr., and J. Tyson $15,000
Canal-st., adjoining Charles McGrath's, 50x160, F. W. Bardes 3,000

Westfield.

Plot of 6,930 square feet, C. C. Androvall's, adjoining C. C. Bedell's $225

Castleton.

25 acres, adjoining Cadmus' Crocheron's, D. Pelton's $17,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Park-st., n. s., adjoining McGregor's Brook, 3 acres $2,500

Greenburg.

Wm. Buckhardt's property, 160 acres $34,000
Saw Mill River Road, e.s., adjoining J. Coles', 132 acres 36,400
Lot No. 4, J. B. Danforth's property, 7 826-1,000 acres 6,000

Morrisania.

William-st., s. s., lot No. 25, Melrose, 50x100 .... $341

Mamaroneck.

Lots Nos. 32, 39, 56, 57, 63, 68 first sub. Grand Park $2,300

Ossining.

James-st., n. s., adjoining J. W. Robinson, 40x32 .... $1,000

West Farms.

Union-av., s. w. s., 53 ft. n. w. of Hoffman-st., 53x216 .... $500
Washington-av., e.s., 25 ft. n. of Fletcher-st., 100x123 2,500

Yonkers.

Thomas Grantham's property, 75x100 .... $1,000
Madison-av., w. s., lot No. 34, Richard Archer's, 25x80 822
One Rod road, n. s., adjoining William Cuthill's, 78x100 1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Pine-st., w. s., lots Nos. 37, 38, map of Lafayette, 50x100 .... $2,200
South 3d-st., n. s., 125 ft. from Monmouth-st., 25x100 1,500
Lot No. 47, block No. 2, Hudson Grove, 25x100 550

Bayonne.

On New-York Bay, 3 60-100 acres salt meadow $3,000

Hoboken.

Lot No. 47, block No. 3, Coster estate, 25x124 .... $1,500

Union.

Hackensack plank road, e. s., adjoining Ackerman's, 30x116 .... $1,250

Newark.

McWhorter and Green sts., s. w. corner, 80x36 .... $6,000
Gold-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Orange-st., 30x100 2,950
Mt. Pleasant-av., 239 ft. s. of Gouverneur-st., 150x200 43,000
Park-place, adjoining O. Hayes', 66x75 .... }
Park-place, adjoining H. Shipman's, 15x101 .... } 50,000
Lafayette-st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 25x100 1,200
Gold and Holland sts., n. w. corner, 75x100 1,000
Coes-av., e. s., 137 ft. s. of Holland-st., 75x100 1,000

Clinton.

Frelinghuysen-av. and Arch-lane, s. e. corner, 247x252 .... $4,000

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 236 Post-office, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY.—BY STANLEY DAY.—Call for (or inclose stamp) the "Real Estate Circular"—Minetta, $9,000; West 19th, $12,500; 25th, $35,000; 33d, $14,500, furnished, $18,000; 41st, $15,000; 43th, $40,000; East Broadway, $12,000; Bowery, $38,000; Lexington, $35,000; 2d-av., $17,500; 3d-av., $22,000; Henry, $17,000; East 20th, $18,500; 21st, $5,500; 36th, (stable,) $8,500; 48th, $15,500; 60th, $26,000, $28,000; 63d, $10,000; 79th, $5,500; 93d, $6,000; 109th, $4,500; 117th, $7,000; 118th, $11,000, $13,000; also, lot in 129th, $3,200.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PLOTS of lots, for churches, hotels, institutions, &c., on and near 5th and Madison avs., above 40th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP dwelling, with all modern improvements, 22.6x56x100, for sale very low, between 5th and 6th avs., 36th-st.; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART for central lots, a first-class full-sized brown-stone house, near 5th-av., above 45th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A.—MONTCLAIR, (ADJACENT TO ORANGE,) N. J.—Elegant French-roofed residence, built by owner; fifteen rooms, modern conveniences, billiard-room, water, laundry, large furnace, complete in every respect; five acres, lawn and garden laid out by late E. A. Bauman, landscape engineer, with spring-water lake, rustic bridges, ample stables, out-buildings; seven minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKS OR BANKERS.
NOS. 542 AND 544
BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE—Basement (two steps below sidewalk) and sub-cellar and all the lofts, now divided into offices, but which will be stripped of partitions and fitted as may be wanted for mercantile purposes; or the large and elegant basement and sub-cellar as it is to be put in order; lot, 50x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO RENT—Between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st., on the first floor above the street, suitable for lawyers and others, rent $400 to $700; heated by steam; will rent singly or en suite. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET, AT low rents, a few doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 31, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This mortgage of only $17,500 per mile, was created for the sole purpose paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which reduce the liability of the road about $600,000.

It is an old road, and has an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest, which with connections now in progress, must largely increase.

Circulars giving full particulars will be furnished on application.

FOR SALE BY

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings of which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 5 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK
SEVEN PER CENT.
DOCK BONDS, 31 YEARS TO RUN.
INTEREST, MAY AND NOVEMBER.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 9 New-st.,
Will pay the highest market rates for
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS and past-due Coupons.
SELMA AND MERIDIAN First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.
NEW-ORLEANS AND JACKSON First and Second Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.
MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE Consolidated Bonds.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.

INSURANCE MONITOR EXTRA!!!!! Send for SUPPLEMENT of the INSURANCE MONITOR, showing the excellent condition and prosperous business of the NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, as developed by the official examination of Hon. GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York. Apply for Extra at *Monitor* Office, No. 176 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on and after the 23d day of January, 1871, all transfers of stock of this Company will be made at the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York—that for the purpose of perfecting the change of the transfer-office to the Union Trust Company as required by resolution of the Board, the transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 31st day of December, instant, and remain closed until the morning of Jan. 23, 1871, then to be reopened at the office of said Union Trust Company. O. H. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Tanner & Co.

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BANKING OFFICE TO
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

Where as Bankers and Brokers they continue the business of dealing in

Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Exchange.

Execute orders at the Stock and Gold Boards, Buy and Sell at their counter American Gold and Silver. Receive Deposits of Gold and Currency, and allow interest on same. Negotiate loans and make advances, &c.

Special Agents for Railway Companies.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TO INVESTORS.

I have for sale, at low prices, first-class guaranteed
RAILROAD
AND
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
paying 7½ to 10 per cent. interest on the cost.
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.
O. E. WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after the 3d prox., at our office:

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE.	Less Gov'n'm't Tax.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.	
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY FIRST MORTGAGE.	
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE.	
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE.	
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE FIRST FUNDING.	
MACON AND AUGUSTA FIRST MORTGAGE.	
ATLANTIC AND GULF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.	Free Gov. Tax.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO SECOND MORTGAGE.	

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 16th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 683 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.
T. Z. R. NEWELL, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, on Jan. 9, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

$100,000. WANTED—TO EXTEND a sewing-machine business partially established; none but principals dealt with. Address SEWING-MACHINE, Box 101 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

All the risks of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company were assumed by the Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, on the 28th December, 1870.

SAMPSON MOORE,
President Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
S. C. HARRIOT,
President Greenwich Ins. Co.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD
8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.
GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 15 additional, now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 4, after which date the bonds will be held at par.

For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 13th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 20, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of $7 per share on the preferred stock, payable in money on Dec. 21, 1870, and $7 per share on the common stock, payable in common stock on Dec. 31, 1870; upon condition that the stockholders authorize the issue of the necessary amount of stock.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 3, 1871, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Two per Cent., payable 16th January next, and a scrip dividend of Four per Cent., deliverable at same date. The transfer-book will be closed from 31st December until 16th January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th inst. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twelve Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 11 till 12 M. JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid IN GOLD, at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Financial Agents.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on the 30th inst.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Financial Agents.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The semi-annual coupons of these bonds will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Dec. 29, in gold, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, in New-York, or at the Company's office in Boston.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual coupons of these bonds will be paid on or after THURSDAY, Dec. 29, in gold, free of tax, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, in New-York, or at the Company's office in Boston. WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Dec. 31.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President Central Pacific Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE examination and payment of the interest on the bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, holders are notified that by sending their coupons to the Treasurer's office, at any time prior to the 30th inst., they will be furnished with receipts for the same, and checks will be given for the amounts, less United States tax, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 31st inst., after 12 o'clock M.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 22d inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20 to 30 inclusive.

By order of the Board.
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 6th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, (OFFICES, NOS. 24 AND 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,) BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. payable Dec. 27, 1870. WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on Jan. 3, 1871.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, due 1st January, will be paid on and after that date as follows:

First mortgage seven per cent. coupons, paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

The six per cent. coupons, at the office of R. T. WILSON & CO., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.
R. T. WILSON, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on 31st December inst., in stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company.

Transfer-books will be closed until morning of Jan. 5. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent., payable on the 31st day of December instant.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable Dec. 30 inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 31st inst. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 30th December next. The transfer-books will be closed until 3d January, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d proximo. G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the National City Bank, New-York.
G. ENNIS, Controller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 26, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of tax, payable 30th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on 24th inst.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on the 27th of December, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 30th inst. The transfer-books are closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. ZABRISKIE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railroad Land Grand Bonds, payable in New-York, and due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking office of White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.
WM. J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th instant.
CHARLES S. BROWN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable 31st inst. The transfer-books will remain closed until 3d day of January, 1871.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870.

Transfer-books closed from the 20th of December until Dec. 31.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 20, 1870.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Dividend of $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share scrip stock, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Friday, the 30th day of December.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th to the 30th of December, both days inclusive.
S. F. CONNER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE, Henderson and Nashville Railroad First Mortgage Bonds due on the

1ST OF JANUARY NEXT,

will be paid at the Bank of America upon presentation, on and after that date.
J. T. BOYLE, President.

BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA COUNTIES.

The interest coupons upon the 10 per cent. bonds due Jan. 1, 1871, issued by the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners for the above counties will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons upon the bonds of this road maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this railroad, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid by us.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The semi-annual coupons upon the bonds of this Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 126 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., on and after the 31st inst., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed till the 3d of January.

Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for a period of sixty days, and thereafter only at the Company's office, Watertown, N. Y.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURing on the 1st day of January next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company will be paid in gold at the Office of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., on and after that date.
R. C. HURD, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after Dec. 31, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 22 to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 41 CEDAR-ST., corner of William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after the 3d January, less Government tax, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 31st day of December, free of Government tax. Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 26, 1870.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF this Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia and maturing Jan. 1, will be paid at office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York, on and after 3d prox.
GEORGE H. HAZLEHURST, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, has been this day declared, payable 30th inst., the transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open Jan. 3, A. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profits for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1870, payable to shareholders here and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on and after the 30th inst. J. H. OGLESBY, President.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, upon First Mortgage Bonds of the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid upon presentation at our counter on and after that date. JAY COOKE & CO.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank, will be paid on, and after the 27th day of December, inst.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on Friday, the 30th instant. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 21 until Jan. 3, 1871. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, PROX., payable in New-York, on first mortgage bonds, Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 239 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the 30th of December 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 55 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on Dec. 30.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid at maturity at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Portsmouth, Ohio, due on the 1st day of January next will be paid at maturity at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 22, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1871. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1870, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passage booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark. To America, as easily, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route in Ilna.

"EUROPE" STEAMER. "SYRIA" STEAMER.
Caledonia.....Sat. Dec. 31 Syria.....Wed. Dec. 28
Anglia.....Sat. Jan. 7 Britannia.....Wed. Jan. 11
Assyria.....Sat. Jan. 14 Cuba.....Wed. Jan. 18
India.....Sat. Jan. 21 Tyrian.....Wed. Feb. 1
Columbia.....Sat. Jan. 28 Britannia.....Wed. Feb. 22
Europe.....Sat. Feb. 4 Iowa.....Wed. March 8
and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GUARANTY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120. Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Dec. 31, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, Jan. 7, 8 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD: PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$81 | To London.....$35
To Halifax, N. S.....$20 | To Halifax, N. S.....$15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at lowest rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-sized iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth...Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. Freeman...Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....Feb. 8, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Parthia, Wednes. Jan. 4 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes. Jan. 11 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd. Jan. 12 | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Wedn. Jan. 18 | Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $100 gold. Steerage, $35 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at low rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Grice, Saturday, Jan. 7.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 67 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....ROCHAMBEAU.
VILLE DE PARIS.Sunsoon.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $150. Steerage, $60,
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 2ND AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 2, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
Departures on 2ds of every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freights for China, commence will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 2.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the same facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. W. DAY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wiss, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. R. Slocum, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos and Montevideo.
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sicklen.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams.....Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
A. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, will sail Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SPAIN, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Finnerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Freeman.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Tuesday, Feb. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Crowell, THURSDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. No. 408 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. CO.
Steamer Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st. will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Wednesday and Saturday.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, will find the services of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodations, in introducing the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANO,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. KIRK, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN B. KIRK AND BROTHER.
Billed: Henry H. Lee, 4 Market. Established 1847.
Sales-rooms No. 49 Chambers, and No. 47 Reade-sts.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 29 AND 30, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 497 and 499 Broadway, corner 12th-st., peremptory sale of the original etchings, mezzotintos, etc., of the Dusseldorf, French and Belgian schools, comprising the entire release of invoices of Messrs. D. PHUYVERTEE, of ANTWERP, and F. A. VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, connected to the Brook and Tilney consignment, and embracing those said in our last sale at the Leeds and 2nd inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and unsurpassed artists, executed by highly finished, and characteristic pictures viz:
HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, OF ANTWERP.
The famous picture of the "Battle of the Waterloo-sen," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.
DAVID COL.
Interior and figures; painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this City.
A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.
Also works of
P. Rothman, Th. Gerard, G. Wiers,
David de Noter, F. Carolus, Kuwasseg,
L. Robie, E. Biddle, Kook Kaek,
Portelje, Laurent de Bord, Flatzel,
J. F. Kruseman, F. von Sohem, O. Lenkert,
H. de Vos, La Forte, Henry de Beul,
Spielers, Reykelhuysen, Schelfout,
Hamschroder, J. Berlin, Everson.
And many others of extreme merit.
Also, a number of fine American paintings, the productions of well-known resident artists.
At The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after MONDAY, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE, until sale, FRIDAY, DEC. 30,
At 10 o'clock, at our sales-rooms, Nos. 49 Chambers and 47 Reade-sts.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE AND SUPERB STOCK
of choicest diamonds, emeralds, opalines, and other gems, pearls, watches, jewelry, silver, and most approved styles; fine gold hunting and open-face watches, of the most celebrated makers; gold chains, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a well-known dealer, consisting of diamond rings, diamond necklaces, solitaires and cluster brooches, ear-rings, pins, studs, sleeve-buttons and rings set with emeralds, sapphires, rubies, pearls and amethysts, cut-stone cameos, ladies' opera chains, lockets, rich gold and jet neck chains, rich 18 carat plain gold jewelry, gilt scarf pins, chased pins, handkerchief rings, &c., &c.; ladies' and gents' gold hunting-case stem-winding 18 carat watches, made by Jurgensen, Nardin, Cooper, Dubois and other celebrated makers; do. open-face silver, hunting and open-faced do.; plain gold studs and sleeve buttons, amethyst, diamond-incrustated and other rings in variety; bracelets, plain, engraved and set with precious stones; coral sets of beautiful workmanship; diamond set and emerald lockets, &c.
The above is probably one of the most valuable and desirable stocks of fine jewelry ever offered at auction in this City; was all manufactured for fashionable City custom trade, and will be sold without reserve by order of
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. McKENIGHT, Deputy.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, }
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870. }
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.
The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction by Lieut. Wm. Ludlow, Deputy Quartermaster, in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.
The NEWBERNE is a screw propeller of 595 tons O. M., of 177 horse power, 50-inch cylinder and 30-inch stroke, 220 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1863, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.
In April last she received a new boiler and donkey pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.
Terms: cash in gold coin of the United States; 30 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.
Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. R. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN MARCUS WITKOWSKI and SAMUEL HARLEM, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, on the store lately occupied by Witkowski & Harlem, the bankrupts above named, No. 31 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described goods and merchandise, being the stock in trade, fixtures and furniture of the estate of the bankrupts—that is to say:
121 cases, 61 cases, 13 cases, 95 cases, 18 cases, 3 cases, 12 cases, 14 cases, 14 cases, 8 cases, 79 M. pants, 41 pants, 22 velvet vests, 25 vests, 24 cases, 16 cases, 20 cases, 12 pants, 20 yards Satinet, 6 yards Satinet, 6 yards Cassimere, 6 yards Satinet, 6 yards Cassimere, 6 yards Satinet, 6 yards Cassimere

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the General Committee Last Evening—Another Bid for the Irish Vote—Organizing for Next Year.

The Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, WM. M. TWEED in the chair. RICHARD O'GORMAN, after a few remarks, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Democratic Party never fails to sympathize with all men who devote themselves to the cause of their country's independence, and

Whereas, Certain Irishmen who have suffered painful imprisonment in various British prisons and were punished for their opposition to British dominion in Ireland, have been recently released and are expected soon to arrive in the City of New-York; therefore

Resolved, That the General Committee of Tammany Society, pledged as it is to the cause of freedom all over the world, tender to the Irish patriots a cordial welcome.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman, consisting of one member of the Tammany General Committee from each Ward, to take such steps as may be proper to give a fitting reception to these Irish patriots on their arrival in the City of New-York.

Col. ROBERTS, in a few remarks, seconded the resolutions, referring to the sufferings these men had endured, and that, too, for words spoken in this country, and stated that this Government had repeatedly declined to demand their release. He also said that at last the British Government, fearing that in the difficulties in which she was about to be embroiled she might be obliged to call upon Irishmen to fight her battles, had determined to conciliate the Irish people by releasing these prisoners. He hoped that a cordial welcome would be given them on their arrival in this City.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Chairman appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Michael Miller, William Furlong, Stephen Kelly, Thomas Coman, William Duffy, Patrick Lysaght, Edward J. Shandley, Michael Murray, John Boyd, John Scott, Timothy Conyshell, S. S. Cox, Timothy McQuade, Albert Cardozo, John Riley, Henry Ross, James G. Hennessey, Daniel Quinn, Alexander Frear, Michael Connolly, Richard O'Gorman and the officers of the General Committee.

The Chairman then announced that funds were needed, and he authorized the Secretary to put him down for $1,000. Subscriptions were also received as follows: P. B. Sweeny, $1,000; Richard O'Gorman, $1,000; Walter W. Price, $5,000; H. W. Genet, $1,000; Judge Cardozo, $1,000; Eighteenth Ward, $1,000; Twenty-second Ward, $1,000; Eleventh Ward, $1,000; T. J. Creamer, $1,000; Ninth Ward, $1,000; Col. Roberts, $500; Eighth Ward, $1,000; Michael Norton, $500; Sixth Ward, $1,000; Sixteenth Ward, $1,000; Thomas C. Fields, $500; Fifteenth Ward, $1,000. The Chairman announced that the subscription paper would be left with Controller CONNOLLY, who would act as the Treasurer of the fund. It was stated that the money obtained would be used for the proper reception of the patriots and their maintenance while in this country.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, in a few remarks thanked the Committee for the liberality displayed by them.

The Chairman then directed that primary meetings be held on Saturday evening, to elect delegates to the Young Men's General Committee, and to the Tammany General Committee. After a recess, the names of the Inspectors were announced, and the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Judge A. P. ALDRICH, of South Carolina, wrote to an old political opponent of Gov. SCOTT in Ohio a short time since making inquiries in relation to him. The gentleman applied to wrote back that he had known Gov. SCOTT over twenty years, and that he is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, toward whom the South Carolina Democrats would feel very differently did they know him as he is. Judge ALDRICH has caused this reply to be published, saying that, as he certainly would have published the response had it been unfavorable to Gov. SCOTT, it is but simple justice to give him the benefit of this very complimentary notice.

Hon. ALBERT R. HATCH, of Portsmouth, one of the ablest members of the Rockingham County bar, and Clerk of the United States District Court, is now reported to be the coming man for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire. As he is strong in his political opinions, and outspoken in the expression of them, he would not be at all acceptable to Republican voters in the State, but the Democrats could not select from their number one of more sterling integrity or greater ability.

The official announcement of the result of the election in this State shows that there were in Queens County two veritable "split tickets," the regular candidates for Governor being STEWART L. WOODFORD and JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and there being among the votes cast in that county one for John T. Woodfort and one for Stewart Hoffman.

The Board of Canvassers of Nevada have officially declared the result of the late election as follows: For Governor, L. R. Bradley, Democrat, 7,200; F. A. Trittle, Republican, 6,148; Democratic majority 1,052. For Congressman, C. W. Kendall, Democrat, 6,821; Thomas Fitch, Republican, 6,491; Democratic majority 330.

The New-Hampshire State Labor Reform Convention was not large, but it adopted a great many resolutions and nominated a great many candidates for office. The Concord *Patriot* reports that the nominee for Governor was introduced and "spoke briefly and disconnectedly in acceptance."

The Chicago *Tribune* calls for an immediate reapportionment of Representatives, that it may determine the number of members of the Forty-second Congress, and the Western States thus gain thirty or forty votes in the next Electoral College.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets on Tuesday, Jan. 3. The Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, but the House being Republican, the Republicans will have a majority of nine on joint ballot. A State Treasurer is to be chosen.

The San Francisco *Alta* asks the Republicans of California to declare at their next State Convention that they favor the abolition of the franking privilege, a modification of the internal revenue system, and the reform of the civil service.

Col. I. G. MCKISSICK has notified Col. ALEXANDER S. WALLACE that he shall contest his right to a seat as Representative from the Fourth District of South Carolina in the next Congress.

The Democrats of the Second District of Connecticut will hold their Convention in New-Haven, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Some rural Democratic papers in Ohio wish the next State Convention to be held at some other point than Columbus, that it may be free, if possible, from undue influences.

Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston, has never been absent from the city during his three years' term of office, except on official business.

The Knoxville *Whig & Register* insists that the people of East Tennessee do not favor a division of the State.

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATION.

The Latest Phase of the Great Wall-Street Embezzlement Case—Extensive Suits Against Ketchum, Son & Co.

About fifteen bills of complaint have been filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in suits brought against the former members of the firm of MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & Co., by various banking corporations and persons, for the recovery of certain sums of money and the value of certain securities deposited with the defendants by the plaintiffs previous to their failure on account of the noted defalcation of EDGAR B. KETCHUM, one of the firm, in 1865. The aggregate amount sought to be recovered is estimated at upward of $500,000. The complaints specify that E. B. KETCHUM embezzled a large amount of the moneys and securities held in trust by the firm for the purpose of speculating in gold and stocks. It also mentions that for and during several months prior to the 25th of August, 1865, the time of the discovery of the defalcation, the liabilities of the firm amounted to $3,000,000, while the personal fortunes owed by the members of the firm were considerably larger than that sum. The complaints also allege that MORRIS KETCHUM, the father of E. B. KETCHUM, schemed to save his own personal fortune, or the greater part of it, to himself, after the embezzlement had become known. The following is a list of the complainants, with some of the amounts which they seek to recover:

The Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati	$7,172 23
The First National Bank of Pittsburg	[illegible]
The Rockville National Bank	4,387 59
The Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Quincy, Ill.	[illegible]
The American National Bank of Hartford, Conn.	1,819 84
The New-Britain National Bank, of Connecticut	32,515 70
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Westminster, Md.	20,349 66
The Fourth National Bank of Chicago	3,491 39
Albert Day and others	[illegible]
Charles F. Caffer and others	[illegible]
Joseph K. Secor and others	20,873 26
Joseph C. Butler	4,518 30
William Francis and others	[illegible]
Burrell & Morse Manufacturing Company	20,334 91
Charles J. Davis and Chas. P. Pope	11,332 20
Hurlbut National Bank of Winsted	13,332 00
Josiah Hunt	13,358 71
Matthew Addy and others	1,926 30
The Third National Bank of Chicago	21,285 44
First National Bank of Chicago	17,366 00

The following are the names of the gentlemen who are the defendants in the suits: Morris Ketchum, Thomas Belknap, Jr., Franklin B. Ketchum, Landon Ketchum, Lyndon M. Swan, E. B. Ketchum, Augustus A. Robinson, and Charles J. Ketchum.

Mr. WILLIAM SHEPARD appears as solicitor for the complainants in the suits, and Mr. WALTER W. PHELPS as counsel for the defendants.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Shocking Murder at Elizabeth, N. J.—A Son Shoots His Mother Dead and Escapes.

A most brutal and unprovoked murder was committed at Elizabethport, N. J., about noon yesterday, the particulars of which have caused the utmost consternation in Elizabeth and vicinity. So conflicting are the numerous versions of the probable cause and details of the bloody deed that it is difficult to obtain the true circumstances of the sad tragedy. Last night, however, Chief of Police KEHOE believed he had worked up the facts to their source, and courteously favored our reporter with the following details:

MICHAEL DUIGNAN, the alleged murderer, was a member of the Police force of the City of Elizabeth, and went on duty as usual at 6 o'clock on Wednesday night, and was relieved at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He then repaired to his home, but his wife says did not go to bed, but remained around the house till 8 o'clock, when he went out, and did not return till 10, and then he was very much intoxicated. Shortly after arriving home he asked his wife who gave his little son the dollar at Christmas, and she told him it was his (DUIGNAN's) father. He immediately repaired to his father's house, and was admitted by his sister MARGARET, when the usual friendly salutations were exchanged. His mother was sitting in the kitchen, and he demanded of her which of them presented his child with the dollar. She replied her husband. He asked her where he was, and was told he was at work, and, without further conversation, he deliberately drew his revolver and fired at her, the ball entering the temple and coming out at the base of the skull. She lived but a few minutes. His sister declares she saw him fire the revolver. After perpetrating the inhuman act he fled, and up to 10 o'clock last night had not been seen or heard of, although Chief of Police KEHOE telegraphed to all the surrounding towns and scoured the city with his men in a vain search for him. The rest of the family observe entire silence concerning the sad affair, and one of them in reply to a question by the Captain, rejoined that she hoped that he would not be arrested, but that God might guide his footsteps, and save him from his enemies. The statement of his wife that he was intoxicated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, is thought by the Chief to be untrue, as he was in the saloon of Mr. HIGGINS from 8 o'clock till 10, and had no drink, and seemed perfectly sober at the time. About 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, he visited his brother-in-law, MAURICE MCCARTHY, who filled him a drink, but he refused to take it, remarking that "enough is enough." The Chief of Police says he was financially embarrassed, as he was not allowed a cent of pay since he joined the Police force last October, owing to a disagreement of the Police Committee, the majority of whom objected to his appointment, but, at the suggestion of the Mayor, he was sworn in, and has done duty ever since. On the margin of a newspaper, found in HIGGINS' saloon, was a statement of the amount due him by the City, and in his calculation he included the whole of the present month. Prior to his going on the Police he acted as night-watchman in the New-Jersey State Prison. DUIGNAN has a wife and one child, and lived near his father's residence. It appears that the children of his parents have lived on unfriendly terms with one another, in proof of which it is said that when another son was informed of the murder he refused to quit work. DUIGNAN was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1852. He is five feet seven inches in height, thirty-six years old with dark eyes, light-black mustache, and straight black hair. When last seen, he wore a policeman's pantaloons, pepper-and-salt sack coat, and blue vest with brass buttons. The Chief of Police was not informed of the occurrence for two hours after it happened, so that he had ample time to escape immediate capture. A post-mortem examination will be held this forenoon. Great excitement prevailed throughout Elizabeth last night, and the revelations of the Coroner's inquest today are eagerly awaited.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. ISAAC FRYER died suddenly, yesterday, while making some purchases in Washington Market. He was a native of Albany, seventy years old, and was a confidential clerk to the firm of A. C. KINGSLAND & Co., No. 55 Broad-street. He was an old resident of this City, a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. FRYER resided at No. 239 West Thirty-sixth-street, and was some years ago superintendent of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company at the office No. 25 Chambers-street yesterday: John L. Brown, Henry W. Genet, Geo. Wilkes, James M. Sweeny, Joel A. Fithian, Cornelius Corson, J. D. Cochran, Wm. C. Conner, John T. Connor, A. M. Bliss, D. L. Petter, Shepherd F. Knapp, A. W. Winans, C. R. Trafford, P. L. Tyler, Jacob M. Long, S. C. Walker, H. L. Livingston, H. Vandewater, J. J. Watson, G. L. Knapp. Inspectors of Election: Wm. H. McCarthy, Richard A. Storrs and Gilbert A. Palmer.

The Bar Association of this City has recently been presented by Messrs. DICKINSON & DICKINSON, lawyers of Detroit, with a complete set of the Michigan law and Chancery reports with digest. The letter of presentation expresses a desire to further the objects of the Association and to acknowledge the courtesies received from members of the Association. In reply the thanks of the Association were voted to the donors, and Judge EMOTT was directed to suitably express to them the fact.

The suit of EDWIN A. C. HATCH against THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, for the recovery of the value of forty-five $1,000 Minnesota Railroad bonds, was submitted to a jury at the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, for a verdict, after having lasted several days. The jury decided for the defendant. The suit was first tried a long time ago, after which it was carried to the higher Court on appeal, and the trial subsequently took place, at which the jury disagreed.

The Board of Managers of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the destitute families mentioned in the TIMES of Dec. 26: J. L. +R., $10; Carlton Ayres, $10; A Friend, $5; Mrs. P. L. Davis, $5; J., $5; G., $3; A. L., $2; James Williamson, $2 50; My Crumb, 25 cents; Mrs. G. S. R., $100; E. D. S., $36 50. Total, $18[illegible] 25.

The charge of libel preferred by CHARLES H. FARRELL, late editor of the *Free Press* newspaper, against the proprietors of that journal, Judge LEDWITH, Sheriff O'BRIEN, and Ex-Congressman JOHN FOX, which was to have taken place at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, was adjourned to Monday, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Judge SHANDLEY.

At an examination before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of JOHN SMITH, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill on MATILDA HINES, an apple woman, the testimony showed that the accused obtained the note from a stranger in payment for a dog, and that he was unable to detect bad money on account of his poor eyesight. He was discharged.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge KOCH, JOHN SHELLEY was committed on a charge of stealing a watch worth $50, the property of JAMES FORD, No. 65 Chatham-street. CHAS. MORAN was also held for presenting a pistol at ANNIE HOWARD, and threatening to shoot her.

Dr. HELMBOLD, together with Gen. MICHLER, of the Interior Department, Col. CORNWALL, of Washington, and Judge FREEDMAN, of New-York City, yesterday made a visit to the different newspaper offices, after which the party took a sleigh-ride in the Park in the doctor's new turn-out.

DAVID LEACH, the steward of the brig *Ellen O. Phinney*, who was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with having shot and killed "Austrian Jack," one of the seamen of their vessel, without justifiable excuse, was held yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter.

Several of the special deputy marshals and supervisors who failed to get their pay from the chief deputies in the several Assembly Districts were paid off at Marshal SHARPE's office yesterday.

At the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, a verdict for $62,000 was given in favor of SAMUEL GURNEY in a suit brought against WILLIAM HOGE for the recovery of the value of certain bills of exchange.

A petition in bankruptcy and peremptory injunction was served, yesterday, on the receivers of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, on the decision of Judge SHIPMAN, of Hartford, Conn.

The Coroner's jury in the case of ISAAC MONEE, who was burned in his own house in Prince's Bay, rendered a verdict on the 27th inst. that he cut his throat after firing the building.

The Grand and Petit Jurors summoned to attend the January term of the Court of General Sessions, need not attend until next Wednesday.

BROOKLYN.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named JOHN HICKS, residing in Walworth-street, was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in River-street, by Officer SPELLMAN, of the Ninth Precinct. On being taken home, having returned to consciousness, he told the officer that at the spot where he was picked up he had, when returning from an evening party, been set upon by a number of young men and beaten to the condition in which he was found, adding however, that before he fell one of them forced his, HICKS, tongue from his mouth and bit about an inch clean off the end of it. From the description given of the assailants, Detective LEVY subsequently arrested on suspicion two young men named PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM MCGANNAY.

One of the largest and most interesting temperance meetings of the season was held last evening, in the "Reform Church on the heights," under the auspices of the Young People's Temperance Association. Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK occupied the chair. Rev. THEO. CUYLER, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR delivered stirring addresses. Special attention was called to the use of the wine-cup on "New-Year's Day," and the evil that inevitably flows therefrom. The Mozart Quartet were present, and did much by their singing to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

O. B. WHITRIDGE, a young man of rakish appearance, employed as salesman in a dry-goods store in Fulton-street, was brought before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, charged with having harbored the wife of THOMAS JONES, a sailor, for criminal purposes. WHITRIDGE admitted a knowledge of the woman, but stated that her husband having left her unsupported, she was compelled to betake herself to the life indicated. The Judge dismissed the case.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, suit was commenced by the District-Attorney against ninety-nine barrels of whisky, which were seized for violation of the internal revenue law on the preceding evening, in the establishment of ABBOTT & HASTINGS, at No. 134 Wythe-avenue.

EMILY ROSEVELT, a colored girl, fourteen years of age, was sent by Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, to the House of Refuge, at the request of her father, who stated that he had found it utterly impossible to control her evil disposition.

Gen. JOURDAN has appointed Lieut.-Col. HENRY M. CONNOLLY Assistant Assessor of Legacies and Successions in place of Col. E. B. LANSING, removed. Col. CONNOLLY served on the staff of Gen. JOURDAN during the war.

The Board of Supervisors for the incoming year will stand sixteen Democrats to eleven Republicans—a Republican gain of two over last year. Among the members who will retire with the present year, is the veteran Republican Gen. CROOKE.

It is rumored that an attempt is to be made to pass a bill through the next Legislature for the purpose of having the real estate of Brooklyn assessed at its sworn value.

Dr. R. STILES, the former Health Officer of Brooklyn, who was removed to the Insane Asylum as a patient some time ago, is said to be rapidly recovering.

The residence of Mr. WILLIAM FRENCH, No. 472 Carroll-street, was entered by thieves, yesterday, during the absence of the family, and robbed of $150 worth of clothing.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday, and officially stated that the estimated expense for running the Department for 1871, will be $260,000.

LONG ISLAND.

On account of the severe storm Wednesday night, the trains on the Long Island Railroad were somewhat delayed on the eastern part of the Island. The snow fell to the depth of eight or ten inches, and drifted badly in places, delaying the trains.

Within a few weeks a number of lotteries have been in full blast at Sag Harbor. These lotteries, as a general thing, are gotten up on a small scale as compared with those in New-York, but still they are proportionately as profitable. Some of the better class of citizens are talking of suppressing these prize drawings.

The County Clerk, Mr. CAMPBELL, recently elected in Suffolk County, has appointed O. B. ACKERLY, of the firm of FOSTER & ACKERLY, of Riverhead, as Deputy Clerk. Mr. ACKERLY has held a position under Hon. JOHN WOOD, a number of terms, and is well qualified for the position.

The sloops *Sarah Alice* and *Apollo* were robbed a few nights since at Greenpoint. The thieves took everything of value that they could lay their hands on. The amount of the loss will not exceed a couple of hundred dollars.

NEW-JERSEY.

The office to be filled by the new Board of Councilmen, at Newark, which seems to be creating the most excitement, is that of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. There are a number of candidates, and though ex-Chief CARHUFF seems to be the favorite at present, there is a strong influence being used to appoint some other man to the position. Considerable bad blood has already been manifested in the matter.

A German domestic named ANNA MARIA KELSCH, living with a family in Jersey City named CARTER, has been placed under the care of the authorities, on suspicion of attempting to murder her infant child. The woman has lately arrived from Bavaria, and on Saturday last went to reside with Mrs. CARTER, of Jersey City. Yesterday morning Mrs. CARTER proceeded to the yard in search of her, when she heard the cries of a babe in the direction of the out-houses. On going there she found the door fastened, but on knocking was admitted, when she saw the servant lying on the floor beside an infant, the face of the latter being quite black. Mrs. CARTER directed her to take up the child, which she attempted to do by seizing it by the neck. It is supposed she intended to strangulate the infant, and then conceal it in the mire.

The delegates appointed to consult with the Common Council Committee, for the purpose of drafting a new charter for the City of Hoboken, met Wednesday night, when, after organization, a motion was made to provide for consolidation in the charter. Another motion suggested the annexation of Weehawken. W. W. SHIPPEN advocated the readoption of the old charter without amendments. After many suggestions and much discussion, the Committee was finally instructed to draft such a charter as will provide for a change in the boundary line so as to include Weehawken within the city limits.

The completion of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad is being rapidly effected, a half mile of track being daily laid, and the iron for the whole road having been already purchased. Until the new tunnel is finished the Company will run their trains by way of the Northern Railroad, which will have a double track as far as West End, and there connect with the New-Jersey Railroad, and reach Jersey City via the Bergen cut. The sale of $200,000 worth of the half million of bonds soon to be put on the market has been already negotiated for by private parties.

Eleven men have been committed for trial by Mayor COX, of Camden, to answer the charge of rioting, on Monday last, in Front-street, Camden. The man VANDERSLICE, one of the victims of their brutality, is still alive, but is not expected to recover. The other victim, RICHARD SMITH, is so severely beaten as to be unable to work, but will probably recover.

Late on Wednesday night, a little girl, named SIMONTON, died at the Jersey City Hospital from hydrophobia. A few months since she was bitten by a small dog, but no dangerous symptoms were revealed until within a week, when all the horrors of the disease presented themselves.

Although the small-pox does not rage to a great extent in Newark, yet there are new cases reported to the Health authorities every few days. Yesterday a young German named VITUS METZ was taken to the hospital with the dread disease. He has it in a severe form.

A conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, named TYLER REYNOLDS, who resided at South Amboy, was found dead on the top of a car at Mantua on Tuesday. It is supposed he was struck by a bridge. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. HENRY ALLEN, an aged citizen of Camden, and well known as the originator of the present system of water supply, died on Wednesday at his residence in Market-street. He leaves a family and $500,000 worth of property.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The following officers, upon the recommendation of the Board now in session in this city, of which Gen. HANCOCK is President, have been mustered out of the service: First-Lieut. Edward P. Doherty, Fifth Cavalry, and Second-Lieuts. Julius Skounell and Robert S. Fletcher, Eighth Infantry.

The following officers have been discharged upon their own request: Capts. John B. Shunn, Third Artillery, and Samuel B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster, and First-Lieut. William H. Davidson, unassigned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29.—The United States steamer *Frolic* dropped down from Norfolk to the buoys and is adjusting compasses.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 29.—The market for American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened dull and closed steady. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅞	[illegible]	88⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅞	[illegible]	88⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	87⅞	[illegible]	87⅞
United States 10-40s	87⅞	[illegible]	87⅞
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	112	[illegible]	112⅞
Erie Railroad Shares	19⅞	[illegible]	19⅞
Atlantic & Gt. W. R. Shares	28⅞	[illegible]	28⅞

The amount of Bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England has decreased £121,000 during the week ending today.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed yesterday at 94 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened dull and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened at 8⅜d., and closed at 8¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8½d., and closed at 8⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California White, 11s. 3d.; New Spring Red Western, 10s.@10s. 3d. for No. 2 to No. 1; Winter, 10s. 11d. PROVISIONS—Beef, 122s. 6d.; LINSEED-CAKES, £10 12s.@£10 15s.

LONDON, Dec. 29—4½ P. M.—TALLOW easier at 46s. 6d. Calcutta LINSEED, 59s. 3d.@60s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL has a declining tendency; quoted at £28 15s.@£29.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM, 60½ f. for Standard White.

HAMBURG, Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM is quoted at 14 marc banco 3 schilling ⅌ 100 lbs. for American Refined.

BREMEN, Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM—American Refined, 8 thalers 30 groats ⅌ 100 lbs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—FLOUR steady; sales 350 bbls. WHEAT firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 25. CORN firmer; sales 1,500 bushels new at 65c. OATS dull and steady; sales 1 car Western at 51½c. on the track. RYE in moderate demand; a small lot could be bought for 90c. BARLEY dull at 75c.@80c. for State and Canada; No. 2 Western held at [illegible]. PEAS dull [illegible]. SEEDS nominally $5@$5 25 for Timothy; [illegible] Clover. BEANS, $2@$2 25. PORK, $20@$20 50. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. HIGHWINES, 89c. in small lots. CATTLE—Market continues firm at the advance last quoted, but the trade is not active. Receipts 282 cars, against 272 last week same day. Sales today, 73 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,129 lbs., at $7; [illegible] Ohio Steers, 1,388 lbs., at $7 37½; [illegible]. SHEEP—Receipts light but market dull; greater part of stock going Eastward in first hands. The sales today were 74 head Ohio, averaging 78 lbs., at $4; 105 Michigan, 77 lbs., at $3 75; 100 Indiana, 86 lbs., $4 75. HOGS shading off a trifle in prices; sales at $8 50@$9 12½ for good to extra shipping.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 160 bales; gross, 255 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,678 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT firm and higher; Choice White, $1 75@$1 80; Fair to Prime, $1 40@$1 60; Prime to Choice Red, $1 70@$1 80; Fair to Good, $1 40@$1 60; Common, $1 25@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 40@$1 45. CORN scarce and higher, at 77c.@79c.; Yellow, 78c. OATS active at 52c.@56c. RYE, 95c.@98c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet, with sales at 93c., but generally held at 93c.@94c. The CATTLE market is inactive and closed about last week's prices; first quality, 5¼c.@6¼c.; medium, 4½c.@5c.; inferior to ordinary, 3¼c.@4c.; receipts, 1,067 head; sales, 363 head. SWINE—Receipts, which were good early in the week, have fallen off toward the close, and prices are slightly, though there is no demand except by butchers; quotations, 8c.@9¼c. net; a few prime Hoggers selling a shade higher; receipts, 1,800. SHEEP—There is a supply of fair, but good is more scarce and in demand; common and ordinary lower; fair to good, 4c.@5c.; good to extra, 5c.@6½c.; receipts, 3,669 head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $4 87½@$5 25. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 2, $1 07@$1 07¼, cash or seller January; $1 08¼, seller last half of January; during the afternoon steady, with a moderate demand at $1 06¾@$1 07 cash; $1 07¼, seller January; $1 08 offered, seller last half of January. CORN declining with a fair demand; No. 2, 39½c.; during the afternoon neglected and unchanged. OATS steady with a moderate demand at 39c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and firmer at 72c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES steady and more active at 8[illegible]c. iron bound. MESS PORK, $18 12½@$18 25. LARD, 11¼c. Dressed HOGS active at $7. Live HOGS dull at $6 90@$6 20. CATTLE dull at $4@$5 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR steady; low grades a shade higher; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 60. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow scarce and wanted; Mixed in bulk, 43½c.@47c. OATS firm at 39c.@40c. in bulk. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE held higher. HIGHWINES wanted; sales at 89c. TOBACCO—Nothing doing. HEMP nominal. BAGGING, 27c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK held at $19 50; Bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.@10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c.@17½c. LARD quiet at 11½c. for Prime Steam. HOGS higher; sales at $6@$6 40. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 3,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet, No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 37. CORN dull and lower; Mixed Western, 78c. OATS steady at 57c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORNMEAL—$1 75 for Bolted; $1 65 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $29@$30 ⅌ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 94c.@95c. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 55c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $1 50; to New-York, $1 30; to Albany, $1 20 ⅌ ton.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm. CORN scarce; sales at 54c.@55c. OATS declining; sales at 48c.@50c. BARLEY firm at 90c.@$1 05. WHISKY firm at 87c. Live HOGS weak at $5 50@$6 35. Dressed HOGS, $7 25; receipts, 4,200 head. PROVISIONS easier and weaker. Mess PORK, $19 25. LARD dull at 11¾c.@11¾c. Bulk MEATS, 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c. for Clear Sides, packed. Green MEATS, 6¼c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Sides; 10c.@11¼c. for Hams. BACON dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10@50 off.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 25 hhds. BAGGING quiet at 25c.@26c. for heavy. HEMP and FLAX unchanged. COTTON declining; Middling, 15c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT firmer. Other Grains dull. HOGS very firm at $6@$6 50. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $19 50. LARD, 12c. BACON—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. WHISKY steady at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—COTTON unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude 11½c.@12¼c.; Refined, 22½c. COFFEE—Stock scarce; Rio, 16c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR firm; good refining Cuba, 10¼c.@10¼c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extra, $4 75@$5. CORN steady; new Yellow, 77c.; high Mixed, 75c. OATS firm at 54c.@56c., for Delaware and Pennsylvania. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $21. LARD, 12½c. WHISKY firm at 94c. in iron; 95c.@96c. in wood, for Western.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—COTTON declining; sales at 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,705 bales; shipments, 2,051 bales. FLOUR active; sales at $5@$7. CORN steady at 68c. OATS firm at 58c. PORK firm at $20@$21. LARD dull and nominal. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Sides, 9¼c.@11c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 12,262 bales; gross, 12,552 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,145 bales; to Vera Cruz, 370 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 204,036 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,906 bales; exports, to foreign ports, 3,629 bales; coastwise, 2,105 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 70,584 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,700 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,529 bales; coastwise, 3,943 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,616 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON dull and tending down; good ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,132 bales; exports to Great Britain, 430 bales; coastwise, 430 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 42,748 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 311 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,979 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 34,230 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 80 bales; gross, 30 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,282 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,620 bales; stock, 4,021 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON inactive; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 562 bales; stock, 511 bales.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HOLIDAY HATS.—Don't fail to buy a Hat for your New-Year's "calls" at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. KNOX has introduced a very nobby article, expressly for the purpose, which is destined to create a sensation. The ladies are also interested in this popular establishment, for KNOX's stock of fancy Furs is unusually attractive.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen
Lafayette	Dec. 31	New-York	Havre
City of B'nos Ayres	Dec. 31	New-York	Southampton
City of Brooklyn	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Hayti, by the *Norwich*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail for paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 12¼ P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M. For France, via Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West, Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	[illegible]
West, Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 29.—*In steam-ship Palmyra, for Liverpool*.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Honour, Mr. and Mrs. L. De Mera, Miss Honour, Mrs. Ogden, Mr. R. R. Haven, Mr. Repson, A. McLean, Mr. Simmonds, Mr. Grum, J. Peachy, two Masters Honour, Joseph Goodwin, C. H. Trask, C. A. Hasting.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 29.—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool*.—Mr. J. Whitesides, A. G. Findlay, J. E. Overbaugh, W. Adams, J. K. Smith, C. Luth, J. Seagrave, N. H. Byrne, Miss S. W. Byrne, Miss M. B. Durar, Miss S. S. Durar, Capt. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Wells, J. J. Andrews, J. R. Mackenzie, W. W. Reynolds, Mrs. E. O'Leary, Miss E. O'Leary, Mr. B. Bremner and lady, Mr. Barton and lady, Mrs. Mahoney, Mrs. Husky, Dr. Beasley, Mr. T. Russel, F. Foster, E. Gerrard, Mr. H. Wittenbrook, Mr. MacCready, Mr. W. MacEwen, Miss K. Richardson, Mr. L. Thomas, T. Thomas, Miss H. Thomas, Mrs. A. Edwards, Miss A. Edwards, Mr. J. C. Monsell, Mr. R. H. Mensell, W. Atkinson, H. W. Edwards, J. W. Todd.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—Gabriel Junco, Joaquim Kauso, W. D. D. Murray, Adelaide A. Drer, Edward Mayns, Anson H. Taylor, La Sra de Taylor, Nathan Samuels, Lewis Mayer, Peter Hoffer, R. V. Hernandes, Daniel W. Hart, Antonio Fripo, F. J. Parkinson, Alvarado Cortes.

DEC. 29.—*In steam-ship Buenos Ayres, from Liverpool*.—Luis Moyana, Mrs. Holland and daughter.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:26 | Sun sets......4:41 | Moon sets..11:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:30 | Gov. Island..2:19 | Hell Gate....3:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana and Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Mary E. Riggs, Langdon, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Helena, Potter, Leghorn, Lunt Brothers.

Schrs. Clara Woodhouse, Davis, Brazos, Texas, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Tookalita, Reed, Norfolk, C. R. Staples; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, W. K. Hinman & Co.; Caleb Ames, Edmonds, Baltimore, Van Brunt and Slaght; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Corinna, (Br.,) Dryden, Naples Nov. 16, via Messina 18th, Palermo 19th, Marseilles 29th, and Gibraltar Dec. 4, at midnight, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy W. gales most of the passage. Sailed from Gibraltar same date as steam-ship Riga.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Dec. 16, via Sisal and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Experienced heavy weather.

Steam-ship City of Buenos Ayres, (Br.,) Jarman, London Dec. 6, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Had head winds most of the passage.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Carl, (N. G.,) Olsen, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Herms, Koop & Co. Is anchored outside the bar.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chase, Matanzas 15 ds., in ballast to Waydell & Co. Had moderate to Hatteras; has been 8 ds. from thence, with heavy N. gales, with hail and snow; Dec. 25, lat. 38, lon. 72, William Schlojell, a native of Bremen, slipped overboard and was lost; the bark Ellen H. Stephens and brig Manlius sailed the day previous, for New-York.

Schr. Dauntless, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith & Sons—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Experienced rough weather throughout; was as far east as lon. 67; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a continuation of heavy W. and N. W. gales; split sails, &c.

Schr. R. L. Stewart, Holmes, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Abbie, Jameson, Crocker, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. William Rogers, Lee, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, Fay, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas Alderdice, Willetts, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. J. S. Bragdon, Snow, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Baltimore.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Southport.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Palmyra, for Liverpool; Copernicus, for do.; Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; Cleopatra, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Hatteras, for Norfolk; ship Mary Russell, for Mobile.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Below, barks Estella, from Cronstadt; L. L. Stokes, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Arr. schr. D. V. Streaker, from Savannah. Off the port, ship Cashmere, from Boston.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schrs. Florence Rogers, for New-York; schr. Henrietta, for Weymouth; schr. B. C. Sheppard, for Baltimore; schr. Emma Collins, for Baltimore; schr. Rosalie, for the Bahamas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29.—The steamer General Terry, from Newbern for New-York, put in here for a harbor.

Passed in for Baltimore, barks India and Yamodin, from Rio; brig Clara Brown, from Havana.

Passed out, steamer Ottawa, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 27.—Arr., brig J. Freeman, Boston, Savannah; schrs. A. F. Ames, Baltimore, Boston; Addie P. Stimpson, Eastport, New-York; Anna M. Nash, Boston, do.; John M. Ball, Mary Steele, Teresa D. Baker and Bertie Pierce, Boston, Tangier; Estelle, Newcastle, Del., Newburyport.

Returned—Brig C. H. Kennedy.

Wednesday, 28th—Arr. schrs. James Martin, Baltimore, Boston; Seaseville, Philadelphia, do.; Exeter, Weehawken, do.; Onward, Nantucket, do.

Sld. schrs. Whitney Long, and Nadst.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—Arr. sloop Kate Henry, Capt. Winant, with mainsail blown away.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Arr. bark Narciso, from Matanzas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The Hudson Bay Company's Bark, Lady Simpson, arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from London, yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Ships Bebington, Charles Luling, Enos Soule, Prima Donna and Royal Arthur are ldg. with wheat, and will all sail within two weeks; ships C. L. Taylor, Fannie Hare and Oracle are ldg. with flour.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Weser, New-York, for Bremen, arrived at 2 P. M.

GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—The steam-ship Dorian, from New-York for this port, touched at Moville today.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

BROADWAY AND PRINCE-ST.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE COLLECTION OF NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, COMPRISING THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE

AND

FANCY GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. THOSE PURCHASING FOR THE HOLIDAYS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE THIS STOCK.

Patterson Brothers,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

No. 27 Park-row,

ARE CLOSING THEIR

Skate Department,

AND OFFER THE STOCK

AT RETAIL

AT PRICES

VERY MUCH BELOW ITS VALUE.

THE ONLY GENUINE

NEW-YORK CLUB SKATE!!

All others are imitations. My skates are stamped with the following patent dates: March 29, 1859; May 3, 1859; Sept. 22, 1862; Dec. 24, 1867; March 23, 1869; Aug. 2, 1870.

For twenty days the balance of my New-York Club Skates will be offered at retail at wholesale prices.

PHINEAS SMITH, Manufacturer.

Warehouse and Sales-room,

No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York.

DR. R. T. UNDERHILL'S PURE WINES,

The product of his Croton Point vineyards, are sold in quantities to suit purchasers at his NEW Wine and Grape Depot, No. 120 East 22d-st., near Broadway. His Port Wines are very fine, tonic and healthy; his Still and Sparkling Catawbas excellent.

CLOSING OUT OUR IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

GENTS' AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING

AT RETAIL, LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

BROKAW BROTHERS,

NOS. 32 TO 34 4TH-AV., AND NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

THE CHOICEST OLD GOVERNMENT

JAVA COFFEE

FOR THE

NEW-YEAR'S TABLE

To be had at either of the stores of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

Delivered in all parts of the City without extra charge.

N. B.—ORDERS BY MAIL SENT TO COLLECT ON DELIVERY.

FREEMAN & BURR'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

All the Popular Styles.
All the Latest Novelties.
All the Newest Fabrics.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK IS OF unparalleled extent and variety. It embraces Suits, Overcoats and Clothing of every description for all ages and all classes, and occasions. Their immense business enables them to fix prices on the very lowest scale of profits, and give purchasers the utmost value for their money.

OVERCOATS, $6.	SUITS, $12.
OVERCOATS, $10.	SUITS, $15.
OVERCOATS, $15.	SUITS, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20.	SUITS, $25.
OVERCOATS, $25.	SUITS, $30.
OVERCOATS, $30.	SUITS, $35.
OVERCOATS, $35.	SUITS, $40.
OVERCOATS, $40.	SUITS, $45.
OVERCOATS, $45.	SUITS, $50.
OVERCOATS, $50.	SUITS, $60.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING has always been a specialty with FREEMAN & BURR. The stock for the present season embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $8.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $10.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $12.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $15.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $18.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $20.

ORDERS BY LETTER.—THE EASY and accurate system for SELF-MEASURE introduced by FREEMAN & BURR enables parties in any part of the country to order CLOTHING direct from them with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE.—SAMples of Goods, Price List and Fashion Plate, sent FREE on application.

A STATE BOND AND RAILROAD BOND BOTH IN ONE.

The 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY R. R. CO.

INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The road already completed, its traffic already established, and its earnings largely in excess of the interest on its first mortgage bonds. The road free from debt, and the proceeds of the bonds to be devoted to building bridges from its present terminus near Mobile into that city, and to increase its equipment now immediately needed, to avail of the traffic brought to it by the recent completion of the road from New-Orleans to Mobile. The best route now from New-Orleans, Mobile and the Gulf to New-York and the North. Road 183 miles long. Mortgage about $12,000 per mile, almost the smallest on the market. The mortgage rigorous in securing the bondholders, and in default of the payment of interest by the Company, the obligation of the State of Alabama to pay the same distinct and immediate.

DEBT OF ALABAMA.

Direct, about $6,000,000; indirect, for indorsements on completed roads, about $7,000,000, the latter amply secured on property of double the value of the indorsement, and the law permitting indorsement terminating Nov. 1, 1871. About twelve years ago the State had about double its present debt, which it paid off up to the breaking out of the war, reducing it to about $4,000,000, and now the State has double the population, and more than four times the wealth.

The stock owned and road in hands of men of highest character and capacity.

The security examined thoroughly, and recommended to fiduciaries and careful investors.

About two-thirds of the bonds are sold, and a portion of the rest for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., 18 WALL-ST.

23 DAYS MORE

We shall continue to sell the most desirable and complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. below actual cost.

Fine English Frock Coats	$15
Fine English Sack Coats	$[illegible] 12
Fur Beaver Overcoats	[illegible] 15
Frieze Overcoats	12
Scotch Suits	15
Cloth Suits	20

We are selling this stock at panic prices, and will not refuse a reasonable offer.

COLFAX & OVERTON,

Successors to

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,

NOS. 224 AND 226 BROADWAY.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York.

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

Will keep their store open every Evening until New-Year's Day.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing above $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 200 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $42,709 17, equal to $384,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $839,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $419,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest on the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN PIANOS

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867.

Chickering & Sons

WERE AWARDED THE

Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

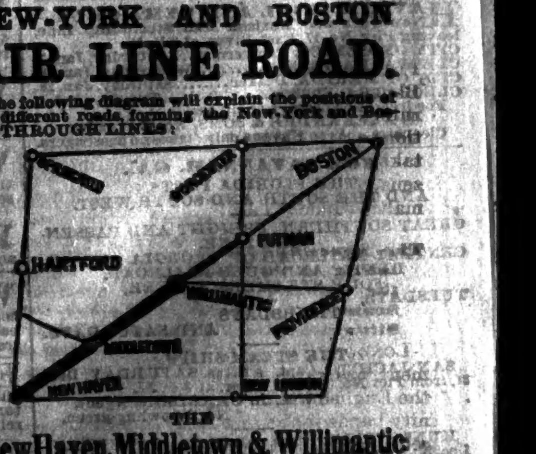
Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS,

No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE

NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the road, estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

Musical Boxes

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL SWISS MUSIC-BOXES, INCLUDING EVERY STYLE, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE RESOURCES OF ALL. FANCY SURPRISE MUSICAL BOXES, IN VARIOUS STYLES, AT THE MUSICAL BOX HEAD-QUARTERS,

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.